密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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ALL ROADS LEAD TO WASHINGTON today, just as they all led to Paris in 1919. There is scarcely a problem of present international political or economic relations that will not be affected by the outcome of the Washington Conference. Let us pick up the threads of a number of these problems, attempting to select those that are of greatest importance to the United States, and see how these threads lead to the Conference that is now opening at Washington. Consider the League of Nations! The greatest enthusiasts for it can hardly claim that it has become the power in international affairs that they expected it to become. The chief reason for this is that certain great nations are outside of its membership. Of these the United States is the wealthiest and most powerful. If the United States is to be asked to state her present attitude toward the League, if she is to be invited to suggest a program that will enable her to work harmoniously with the League, if, from the point of view of the League, we are to get forward at all, this progress must be achieved at a conference at which the United States is represented and in which the United States has a living interest. If you begin with the League of Nations you end at the Washington Conference. Consider the Versailles Treaty separately from the League Covenant! There are German rights and property to be disposed of to the "principle allied and associated powers," of which the United States is one. The German cables, for example, have been the cause of no slight difficulty. The whole set of problems that has been raised by the reparations and economic sections of the Versailles Treaty can hardly be settled without consultation with the United States. The Harding administration has made this plain. Where can a better opportunity be found for the consideration of these problems than at a conference called by the United States. If you begin with the problems of the Versailles Treaty you end at the Washington Conference. Consider the problem of America's commercial and financial relations with other nations! The unsettled state of Europe's finances and the creditor position of the United States have made the problems of foreign trade and of foreign exchange more important to the United States than they have ever been in the past. American tariff policy is a part of this general problem. The policy that shall be adopted with regard to American loans to Europe is a part of it. Consider the military and naval problems that America is facing today. America faces two oceans. She looks to the East and sees the navy of Great Britain; she looks to the West and sees the navy of Japan. She knows that Great

Britain and Japan are allies. How can competition in armaments be avoided? If you begin with the commercial and strategic problems that America faces you end at the Washington Conference. Consider the problem of China and of the relations between the other nations that are interested in China! China alone is sufficient reason for calling the Washington Conference. As we said in the beginning, all roads lead to Washington today.

A CONSIDERATION of the problems that have been mentioned shows why the United States called the Conference and what America hopes from the Conference. President Harding has warned his countrymen not to expect too much. One of the reasons for America's disappointment over the Paris Conference was that the Americans expected too much. But, giving full weight to President Harding's warning, it is nevertheless true that the United States has called the present conference with high hopes for what may come of it. The American people want their relations to Europe worked out on right principles, though they have not accepted the League of Nations. Realizing, after the disappointments of 1919, the difficulties and dangers involved, they desire to make a proposal for drastic disarmament that will show them willing to go as far in this direction as the members of the League are willing to go and further than the members of the League have ever proposed going. The American people want to come to an understanding with their neighbors. They want a solution of the problem of China. America is calling the nations to the Washington Conference to make it clear to them that she is not willing to allow matters to drift as they have drifted since 1919. She undoubtedly has a liberal and constructive program to propose, one that will show her willing to carry the responsibilities that she accepted when she declared war in 1917.

IF the American people needed to be warned not to expect too much of the Washington Conference, the peoples of the other nations need a word of warning as well. The peoples of these other nations must not expect much of the Conference if they have sent their representatives to intrigue for advantage at each other's expense and to exhibit the vindictive nationalism that was so frequently in evidence at Paris. The American people may have repudiated President Wilson's party and they may have subjected President Wilson himself to harsh criticism, but the Americans in large numbers are still of General Smuts' opinion that Wilson's failure at Paris was as much a failure of the European nations as it was a failure on the part of the American President. The Americans are now making a second attempt to come to an agreement with the rest of the world. After the misunderstandings of 1919 they are trying it again. They have probably profited by their past mistakes and they will expect the other nations to have done so as well. Secret agreements, an attempt to secure advantage by the methods of imperialistic diplomacy, a spirit of vindictiveness will bring failure at Washington as they did at Paris. If the world has learned anything since 1914 we may look forward to securing, in 1921, some of the things that were hoped for during the years of the war. What hope is there, if the world is to sink back to competitive armaments and the certainty of war, with submarines, poison gas, and all the other efficient modern means of slaughter?

PRESIDENT Wilson is said to have been reelected to the presidency because "he kept us out of war." Within a month of his taking office for his second term, America was at war with Germany. President Harding was elected because, among other reasons, he and the leaders of his party kept America out of the League of Nations. It may be that history will repeat itself and that America will be bound with other nations to an ironclad agreement for disarmament within a year after President Harding's inauguration. Whether or not this comes to pass depends upon the wisdom and good will of the men who are now assembled at Washington and of the peoples who sent them.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER HARA of Japan will cast a shadow over the opening days of the Conference at Washington. There is little to be said of such acts of violence except a few short words of vigorous condemnation. The death of Premier Hara will undoubtedly delay the day of liberal and responsible government in Japan. A cold-blooded assassination leaves the intelligent men among the people with less confidence in themselves; it gives power to the reactionary whose creed is that the people must be repressed and held down. Hara's life has been a pattern of devotion to the welfare of his country, both as an official and as a political leader. He has stood for plainness of living and for simplicity of manner, in keeping with the fact that he was the first commoner to be made Premier of Japan. He has stood for service without the pomp and furbelows that commonly go with high office. No country can spare such men and Americans everywhere will desire to reaffirm the sympathy with Japan that has undoubtedly been expressed by the American government.

WHAT WILL THE CONFERENCE discuss? This question, as yet unsettled, has been in the minds of all peoples since the calling of the Pacific-Far Eastern and Disarmament Conference. As yet there have been no definite announcements as to what problems will find a place in the agenda of the meeting and it is not without ground that the supposition is made that the complete agenda is even now questionable. The problem of China in its various phases, it has been conceded by all, will occupy the greater portion of the attention of the Pacific-Far Eastern section of the conference and that upon the successful outcome of this will hinge the disarmament parley. Should the former fail there will be little hope for the latter. The following list of subjects is taken by *The New York Times* from the informal suggestions made to the various powers by Secretary of State Hughes as to what should compose the agenda: "The territorial integrity of Russia, the Open Door and equal opportunity for economic activities in that country, the powers acting as trustees until Russia shall have recovered and set up a central representative government. Formal guarantees of the Open Door and equal opportunity in China, the territorial integrity of China, and the substitution of international cooperation for the past practice of seeking selfish, monopolistic advantage. The condition of China, politically and economically, makes it imperative that counsel, if not actual assistance, shall be given to China in order that she may the better effect internal administrative, fiscal and judicial reforms. Specifically, topics in the categories named would include: Revision of the customs tariffs, so as to allow China a more equitable revenue from this

Warren G. Harding
President of the United States
Who Called the Pacific-Far Eastern and Disarmament Conference.

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important source of income,which, however, would involve the abolition of the likin or inland tax on the movement of commodities from one province to another; reformation of the currency, so as to have one uniform money system; the modification of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the foreign powers in China, provided China will put into effect a modern civil and criminal code and agree to a period of transition during which time foreign jurists will either sit with the Chinese justices when foreigners are on trial or China will accept foreign judicial advisers and confer upon foreign consuls the right of evocation, entitling them to call out of the Chinese court a case in which one of the nationals of his country is involved if he has reason to believe that justice is being denied; the substitution of a national police force for the many standing armies in China, which contribute chiefly to the national disorders and constitute the heaviest internal drain upon the country's revenues. The presentation of a list of topics relating to China would necessarily be of general subjects, as each embraces a multitude of other questions, such as spheres of influence, leased territories, exclusive economic rights and a host of other problems which are contributing to the international friction over China.

"THESE questions are likely to be raised regarding insular possessions in the Pacific: Fortification or non-fortification, commercial opportunity on equal terms for the nationals of all nations, or national preference, as comprehended in American legislation affecting the Philippines; the policy of exclusion, as instituted by Australia and New Zealand in the former German islands in the South Pacific; insular immigration, and possibly the neutralization of certain island areas, including Yap, which is essential in Pacific cable communications. It is the belief of experts in Washington that the United States will enter the Conference with its program prepared as if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance were non-existent, as it is not properly a subject for discussion in an international assembly, and its introduction might have the effect of creating an Anglo-Japanese bloc within the Conference, which would militate against the very objects for which it has been called. There has been no authoritative declaration the United States on the subject of that alliance, and it is believed that there will be none until the conference shall have completed its work. Historically, the United States has not taken exception to it, and only since the World War began has it been seriously regarded in some American quarters as constituting a potential danger to this country. Russia's collapse was the principal development which caused the question to be asked: 'Against whom is the Alliance now directed?' Persons who have followed closely the policy of the State Department during the last five years believe that if the United States can obtain certain guarantees from both Great Britain and Japan which will insure this country's safety and non-interference with its interests or those of its nationals, the State Department will not make representations either to England or Japan hostile to the Alliance. It is understood to be the desire of Great Britain as well as of Japan that the Alliance be renewed."

China's Position in Regard to The Washington Conference

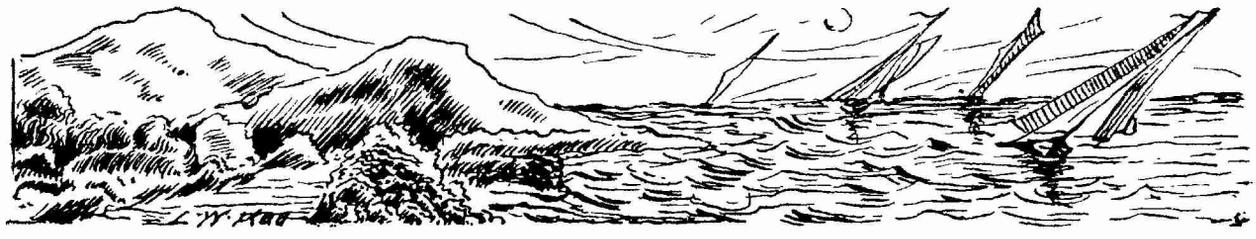
Written Specially for the Pacific Conference Number of the *Weekly Review of the Far East* by H. E. su Shih-chang. President of the Republic of China.

China's great motive in participating in the Washington Conference is to truly assist in the establishment of the rule of international justice. This done, no matter the country or the issue, righteousness and equality must govern.

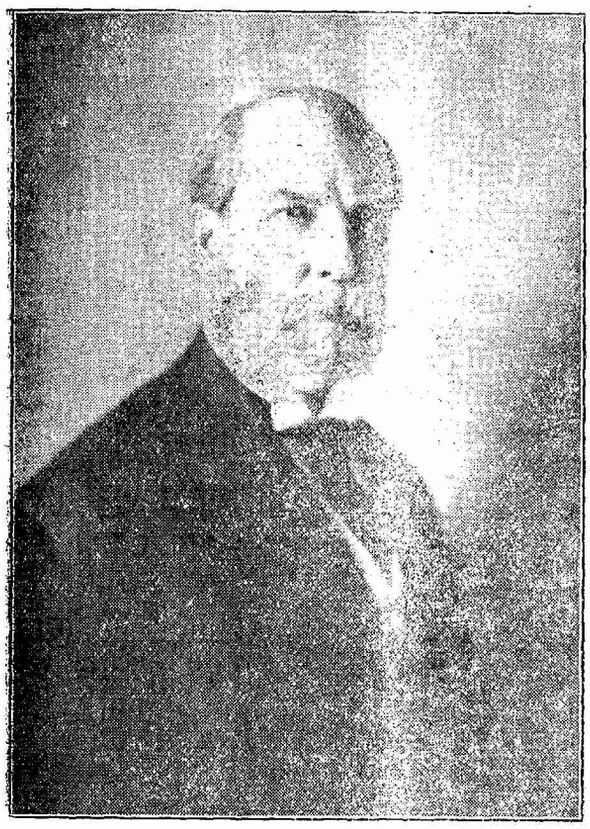
Thus may the peace of the Pacific and the Far East be eternally guaranteed.

H. E. Hsu Shih-Chang
President of China

As to the matters which China plans to bring before the Conference, and the issues which vitally affect the nation, although they are many and complicated, and inexpressibly important, they are comprehensively included in this application of the great principle of international justice.



The American Delegates to the Conference



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The Washington Conference

Written Specially for Pacific Conference Number of *Weekly Review of the Far East*

BY H. E. W. W. YEN

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China

IN her reply accepting President Harding's invitation to the Washington Conference, China signified to the world that she would adopt a broad and conciliatory spirit at its meetings. China has also evinced her readiness to cooperate, under suitable safeguards, with the Powers in all questions wherein she is vitally concerned, in order to help to make the Conference for the limitation of armament a success. There can be only deplorable results from the race for naval and military supremacy, for, should it continue, the peoples of the Far East will be drawn into the vortex of misery and suffering, and it is China's duty to avert such a catastrophe, if she can.*

What the Chinese Think of the Washington Conference.

Broadly speaking, there are two views of the Washington Conference.

The first view is highly optimistic. There are many who hope that the Conference will remove all the disadvantages and inequalities under which China is placed in her foreign and domestic relations. In other words, that China will regain all that she has lost, and will be placed on an equal footing with the other Powers.

The second view is profoundly pessimistic. There are also people who have little faith in the Conference, which, in their opinion, is intended only to enable the great Powers to re-adjust amicably the conflict of interests in the Far East for their own ends, without regard to the weak or smaller nations. They gloomily forebode that the interests and rights of China will be the subject of dissection and partition at the Conference. International control, if not of the whole of China's administration, at least, of her finances, is a prospect for which the Chinese people must be prepared. Will China emerge from the Conference a second Egypt or a second Turkey? The picture before their minds is gloomy.

The more reasonable view is neither the one nor the other. The American Government in calling the Conference is no doubt imbued with the desire to help China, and at the same time to reconcile the interests of the Powers in China.

International Control of China

The international control of China's administration, for reasons which are too evident, cannot become a reality. Not only will it fail to achieve its objects, but will also endanger the permanent peace of the Far East. The same may be said in a less degree of purely foreign financial control. No one wishes to deny the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in China, but the Conference must consider more deeply the troubles in China, which are more superficial than real, temporary than permanent, contingent than fundamental. The Republic of China has had so far only ten years to adjust itself to new conditions. The Revolution upset all authority, political unities, traditions, and discipline. Social and moral restraints have lost their influence. It has afforded unscrupulous officers and politicians to seize power and ignore the rights of the people. At present, the people are helpless to offer any effective opposition, but the time will come when the sanctions of public and private morality will be re-established and when the people will become the masters of the situation.

Present Government Not Entirely Responsible for Existing Situation

Much has been said against the Peking Government. But to be fair one must remember that it is heir to the ills which had their birth ten years ago, reaching their climax under the present administration. Moreover, the Central Government exercises more authority than most people think, and does put a certain amount of restraint upon military leaders, who, if it did not exist, would have long ago brought North China into internecine war and anarchy.

The Conference in making decisions which will affect the destinies of China for decades and not for months or years, must not be led astray by present unsatisfactory conditions, which are transient and not deep-rooted.

Reforms in China

In China the reforms have not, as in other countries, come much from the government to the people. On the contrary, they have rather ascended from the people to the government. Hence the progress has been uneven, irregular and sometimes spasmodic, and it takes a longer time to attain success and achievement. But reforms, to secure any solid permanency, should proceed in the long run from the masses to those in power. It will be observed that the coast provinces which have had the advantage of longer intercourse with Europeans, have more achievements to point to. Their progress is more obvious and greater than that of the hinterland provinces. The contrary is also true of the northern and southern provinces. A successful government for China would, therefore, be wise to regulate the progress in the South so as not to let it outrun the conservative element in the North and West. It ought to be the duty of the government to encourage and assist the more backward provinces. On the other hand, the progressive provinces should not look down upon and abandon the less fortunate ones. In short, the reforms in China should not be entirely from the top downward, nor upward to the top, but should be a movement in both directions.

The Future of China Is by No Means Dark.

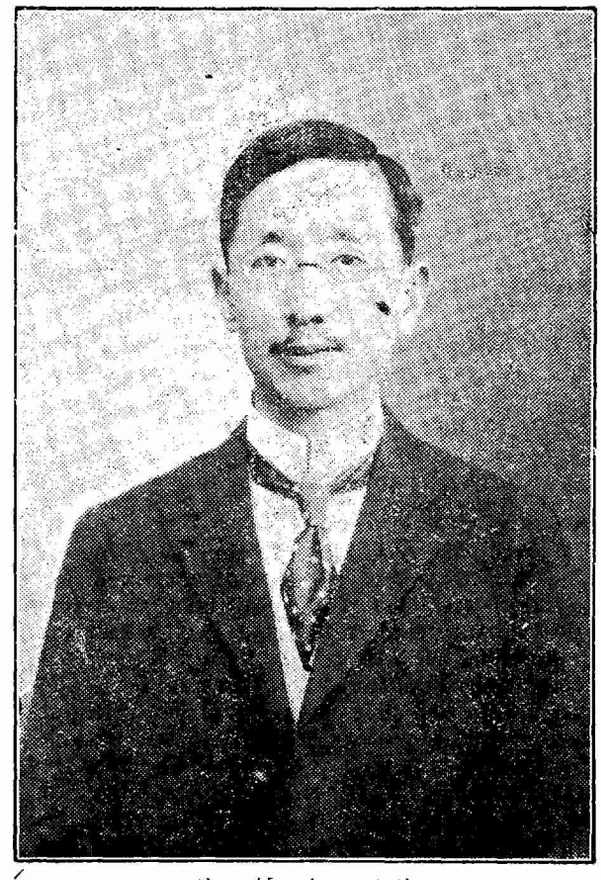
China's past and present history shows that the people are sound and with all the handicap of internal upheavals, the social and economic progress achieved during the last ten years has been phenomenal. In the light of recent experience, therefore, the future of China is by no means dark. The customs returns indicate a growing and rapid trade both in exports and imports, and it would seem that commerce in China instead of being retarded by revolutionary disturbances has made great strides. This gives proof of the great potentialities of the Chinese people in self-government or in being able to prosper with little government, to cope with conditions which in other countries would paralyze trade and industrial developments. In considering the situation in China, it should never be forgotten that she is of the size, and has a population, of a continent rather than of a country.

The people of China would sincerely regret, if the Conference on the limitation of armaments

**This article by the pen of the Foreign Minister himself has been prepared with great care, and may be taken as the official declaration of China's attitude toward and aspirations in, as well as apprehensions in, entering the Conference. The discussion is free, and is the more significant by contrast to Dr. Yen's usual reticence in making statements for the public press.*

China's Delegation to the Disarmament Conference

Dr. W. W. Yen
Minister of Foreign Affairs



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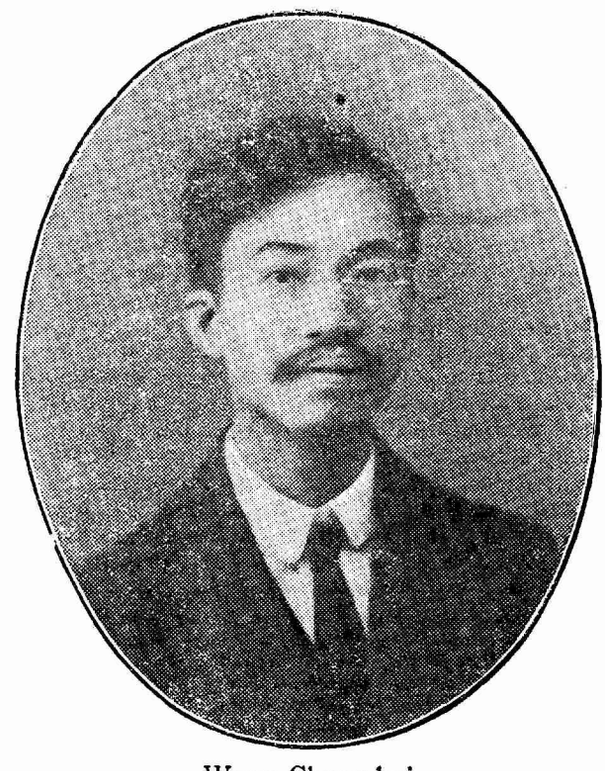
Minister to Great Britain



Wang Chung-hui
Chief Justice Supreme Court

should fail as the result of disagreement among the participating Powers over Pacific and Far Eastern questions. At the same time, they hope that it is not China that alone will be obliged to pay the price for securing such agreement, and they are quite determined that if the price to be paid involves her territorial or political entity, it will be resisted as unjust and inacceptable.

The Washington Conference and Japan's Claim on Manchuria*

Necessity of Eliminating Illegitimate Interests

Written Specially for the Pacific Conference Number of the *Weekly Review of The Far East.*

BY H. E. WANG TA-HSIEH

Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs the *Former Minister to London and Tokyo, Expert on Foreign Relations (Appointed Advisor to Washington Conference by Chinese Government but Declined to Go Owing to Advanced Age). Translated by T. H. Yeh.*

THE principal purpose of the Washington Conference is the limitation of armament, or rather naval armament. But the Conference will begin with the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions because the conflict of interests in the Pacific Ocean and the Far East has been the chief cause of the present naval rivalry. Without a satisfactory settlement of these questions any proposal for armament limitation would be no more than empty words. Even if some measure of limitation were agreed upon at the Conference, no Power would go beyond what it would regard as necessary for the defence of what it calls its national interests. If conflict of interest still continues in the Pacific, which is now the main theater of international politics, how can the Powers come to an agreement as to the amount and extent of the interests each possesses and has to defend and hence the amount of defensive armament each requires?

But how can the conflict be eliminated? The most important step in this direction is the refusal to recognize and the elimination of any illegitimate interest claimed by any Power or Powers. An illegitimate interest is one which is claimed at the expense of the national rights and the legitimate interests of another country or countries. It is, therefore, not backed up by reason but by force and knows no bound save the limitations of force. If it be allowed to remain, the force which has made it must be maintained, and maintained in a degree making possible continued aggression. If each of the various Powers claims illegitimate interests at the expense of others they will inevitably drift into an open conflict. If one or more than one of them advances such a claim, how will it be possible to keep the others quiescent and to prevent attempts to upset the claim by force, sooner or later?

It will, therefore, be absolutely impossible to eliminate the conflict of interests and to stop armament rivalry if illegitimate interests are not first eliminated. The elimination of illegitimate interests should therefore be the first principle to guide the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions if the Conference is to produce any lasting result at all.

China will be the core of the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions. It has been the centre of the conflict of international interests, legitimate or illegitimate, in the Far East for more than twenty years. The first step in the solution of the Pacific and Far Eastern problem must therefore be the elimination of illegitimate interests claimed be any other country, or countries at the expense of China. Unless this be done, there will no way to adjust the international relations of China on the basis of justice and peace and to avoid the possibility of an open conflict which would inevitably lead to a world war, perhaps even greater than the last Great War. The claims of spheres of influence, spheres of interest, preferential rights, special interests or special position in China are examples of the claims for illegitimate benefits at China's expense.

It is most unfortunate that Japan should now lead in such claims. As a close neighbor of China and with such similarities to her in race, in language, in culture and in custom as no other country can approach to, Japan possesses much natural advantage in intercourse with China as compared with other foreign countries and would be benefited much more than they from the free development of the Chinese Republic. But instead of utilizing such natural advantage enjoyed by no one else, Japan has been constantly trying to create an artificial position of superiority or domination in China by claiming all sorts of illegitimate privileges from the latter.

As a result of this short-sighted policy, Japan, which should be more close to China than any other country, seems to be more remote than any. She has lost the natural advantage she should enjoy by estranging the neighborly feeling of the Chinese people, while the artificial superiority she has tried to establish is only an unstable position which is now endangering the peace of the Pacific. The national safety of China is threatened and the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity in industry and commerce is violated to the detriment of the common good of all. At the same time, the Japanese people are suffering from the crushing burden of armament which, above all else, is impeding the natural development of Japan and the solution of her economic problems. It would, therefore, be to the good of Japan as well as other countries if Japan should stop her attempt at the creation of such an artificial situation, by renouncing all her claims of illegitimate interests upon China.

In fact, we can confidently say that Japan will never enjoy any lasting prosperity and solve her alleged problems of population unless she wins back her natural advantage in the great Chinese market at her door by giving up the artificial position created by military force and at the sacrifice of the good feelings of the Chinese people. The Washington Conference is affording her a rare opportunity to consummate such a statesmenlike policy.

But it seems that Japan, or rather her government has not quite realized her mistakes, for many of her statemen are still talking about the so-called special position or special interests in China and it has been repeatedly reported that the Japanese delegation to the Conference will ask for the recognition of her alleged rights of expansion and immigration into Chinese territory. Japanese propagandists have been busy for some time in attempting to create an impression in Europe and America that an outlet for the surplus population of Japan

* *This able refutation of the proposal, broached in some quarters, that the Washington Conference should "give" Manchuria to Japan as an outlet for her population, in retarn for her pledge to "keep out" of the remainder of China, by the venerable Wang Ta-hsieh, who, in spite of his age is virile in outlook and is classed with the "student" and "patriotic" element, is pertinent in view of the declaration of Foreign Minister Yen, elsewhere in this issue, to the effect that if the price to be paid for an agreement among the Powers over their Far Eastern interests "involves China's territorial or political entity, it will be resisted as unjust and inacceptable." U. C.*

must be provided on the mainland of Asia. But as a matter of fact there is much waste land in Japan, especially in Hakkaido with an area of 30,300 square miles. Then there are Korea, Formosa and Southern Saghalien forming a total area of about 115,500 square miles, a little less than the total area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and all of which are not densely populated.

The main objective of Japanese aggression is what Japan calls South Manchuria. Manchuria is a wrong name to use to designate what now forms the Three Eastern Provinces of China. The employment of the name Manchuria makes it appear to the outer world that the Three Eastern Provinces form a Chinese dependency like Outer Mongolia or Thibet. But these three provinces are on the same status as, say, Chihli or Shantung. They may be compared to the American States, but not to the territories and much less to the dependencies like the Philippine Islands. While Outer Mongolia is inhabited by Mongolians and Tibet by Tibetans, the Three Eastern Provinces are now practically entirely populated by Chinese of exactly the same stock as in the other provinces. It would be absurd and sheer ignorance to regard what is now wrongly called Manchuria as politically and racially different from the other provinces of China.

The Three Eastern Provinces now possess a population of about 15,000,000; that is, considerably more than one-quarter of the population of Japan Proper, which numbers 55,961,140, according to the year's statistics, or nearly one-fifth of the total population of Greater Japan which is a little more than 77,000,000. The Three Eastern Provinces which were formerly very sparsely populated, have been open for immigration from the interior provinces for only about thirty years. How is it that within such a short period there has grown up a population of about fifteen millions? The reason is that China has a population of about four hundred millions, between seven and eight times the total population of Japan Proper; and that this teeming population is on the rapid increase. The annual increase of the Chinese population cannot be at a lower rate than that in Japan Proper, which, on the average of the last five years, is about 550,000. If increasing at the same rate, the Chinese population would have an annual surplus of about four millions, which is by no means too high an estimate.

This huge surplus partly goes to the South Sea Islands, partly to Inner Mongolia and elsewhere, but largely to the Three Eastern Provinces. With increasing facility for transportation through railway development, the flow of the Chinese population from the interior to the bordering provinces will certainly grow at a more rapid rate. We would not be surprised if, after another period of thirty years, the population of what is wrongly called Manchuria will not be much less than the total population of Japan Proper. *Yet Japan is trying to convince other countries that this piece of very Chinese territory, which composes three of the provinces and is the principal outlet for an annual surplus of about four million Chinese should be reserved as a "Sphere of immigration" for Japan!*

It should be noted that since 1905, that is, more than seventeen years ago, when Japan seized a position of domination in what she calls South Manchuria, where Japanese immigration has been artifically encouraged by her, the number of Japanese settlers there has only grown to about 200,000. Compared with the growth of a population of fifteen millions in thirty-years that is, in about twice as much time, it is easy to see whether what is called Manchuria is a place for Chinese or for Japanese immigration.

The solution of the alleged problem of the over-population of Japan, whose people are by nature, not inclined to emigration, is not in seeking expansion outside at her neighbors expense, but in agricultural, industrial and commercial development within the country. This can only be accomplished by diverting her national revenue from huge military expenditure to productive channels and by giving up her pretension to an artificial position of superiority in China and thereby winning back the natural advantage that should be here in the Chinese market. Of course, no one can deny her necessity of drawing much raw material from China. But this could not justify her claim of special interests in China any more than her requirement of Australian wool or Indian cotton could justify her to make such claims upon Australia or India. Besides what Japan needs from China does not came from the Three Eastern Provinces alone but from all over China.

The Japanese claim of special interests or special position in the Manchurian provinces has therefore no economic basis, not to speak of the legal side of the question. What is it, then, that is prompting the Japanese government to continually advance such preposterous claims, with the population problem as the pretext? There is no other way to answer the question than by quoting the German precedent. The motive can only be regarded as similar to that which inspired the so-called "natural right of expansion" advanced by the former German Empire for the alleged sake of a rapidly increasing population. Like the German claim, it is more a military tactic than an economic measure. It does not naturally grow out of the circumstance of the people but is deliberately planned by the General Staff.

If this claim of Japan were recognized at the Conference, she would then have no fear of international opposition in planting half a million or more reservists through the agency of official bureaus of immigration throughout the land of the Three Eastern Provinces. This is by no means an unfair insinuation but a logical deduction from the thoroughness of the Japanese military plan. We need not go much further in order to see what would be the consequences to China. Would it be possible for China to accept such a situation, which would fraught with so much danger to her national existence? Would it be for the good of the Japanese nation to recognize such a claim which would undoubtedly strengthen the hold of militarism upon the Japanese people? Furthermore would it be possible then to avoid an open conflict in the Pacific?

We therefore earnestly hope that for the sake of justice to China and of her national existence, as well as of the prosperity of Japan and the peace of the Pacific and Eastern Asia, any claim of illegitimate interest such as the alleged right of expansion and immigration into the Chinese territory of Manchuria, if it be advanced by Japan, will be refused recognition by all other parties sitting at the Conference. The attitude of the Conference toward this question will be a sure criterion of its success or failure.

With the pretension to the claim of illegitimate interests eliminated, it would then be possible to adjust the international relations in the Pacific and Eastern Asia to the legitimate satisfaction of all. Take the case of the New Consortium. How could the Chinese people repose confidence in it, if any one of the Powers represented therein still held

some policy of expansion, military or otherwise, at China's expense, however benevolent the other participants might be? That is the explanation of the fact that the Japanese claim of reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the activity of the Consortium, and the practical, if not theoretical recognition of the claim by the other participating Powers through an explicit acknowledgement of the exclusion of all railways in "South" Manchuria and beyond have entirely cooled down the enthusiatism of those Chinese who were at the beginning strong supporters of the Consortium. If the Conference could mark another step of advance by definitely demonstrating in some practical way, the refusal of the Japanese claim of reservation, then the Chinese people would be convinced that the acceptance of the arrangement of the New Consortium would not mean the final and formal recognition of Japanese rule in South Manchuria.

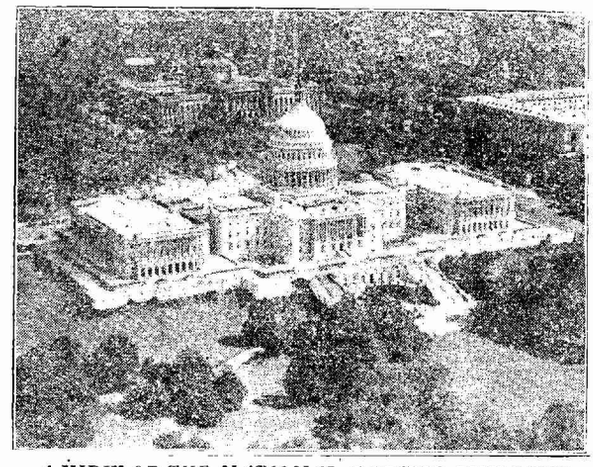
Of course, we do not mean that Japanese legitimate interests should be driven out from Manchuria, but we do mean that Japan must not have any exclusive interests there or anywhere in Chinese territory. It should be pointed out that Japan herself is represented in the New Consortium and any legitimate interest of hers can be well protected by it

It is best for Japan to develop the Three Eastern Provinces with international capital instead of Japanese money alone. Then China would welcome Japanese participation without fearing any danger to her territorial integrity and the rapid development of the three fertile provinces would be made possible. The supply of raw material and food-stuffs to Japan would thus be greatly increased and Japan would benefit far more from such increase than any other participating Power in the Consortium. This is the only way of solving her alleged problem of population.

Washington, the Conference City*

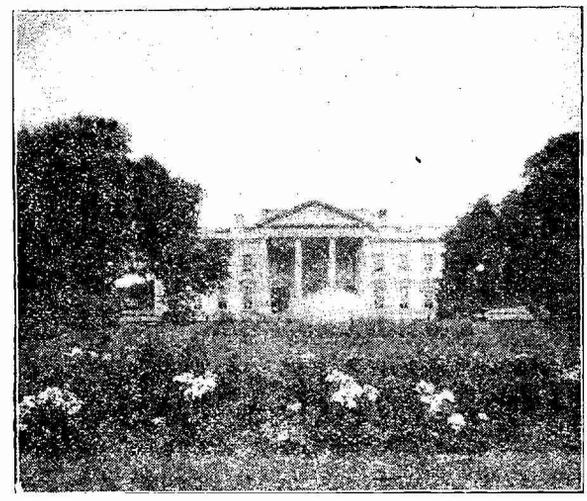
BY J. B. POWELL

WHEN Lord Northcliffe, the owner of the *London Times*, was in Washington a few weeks ago he made the remark that the city of Washington, D. C., was the largest city in the world, the chief industry of which was politics. This was a happy description of the American capital city which is to be the meeting place of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems. The business of Washington is politics, American politics chiefly, but now rapidly becoming an important center for world politics. A French writer in discussing the Conference, which is to be held here in November, recently stated that the significant element in the coming meeting was in the very fact of its being held in Washington, the capital of the United States. In his opinion it indicated a shift of the center of gravity of world affairs from Europe to the New World. Millions of people of all races and countries, accustomed to looking toward Europe, are now looking toward America, and they will continue to look toward America until America has run her course and another contender for world attention takes the helm,



A VIEW OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL BUILDING which houses the Senate and House of Representatives and the United States Supreme Court. To the right is the office building occupied by the members of the House of Representatives and to the rear is the Congressional Library. To the left of the picture, but not shown is a building similar to the House building occupied by the Senators. This picture was taken from an airplane some 3,000 feet above.

The city of Washington is planning to entertain delegations from China, Japan, Great Britain, France Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal. The vanguard, are now beginning to arrive and before the greas Conference closes there will probably be three or four thousand delegates and assistants in the American capital. In addition to the nations officially represented, there will be hundreds of others with an interest in the Conference and its findings in the American capital. The revolutionary party from British India has established headquarters here; the Egyptians have well-furnished offices in one of the office buildings near the White House; Korea is here with the propaganda for Korean freedom and then there is Ma Soo in his office in the Munsey



THE WHITE HOUSE, residence of President Warren G. Harding

THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING which houses the offices of Secretary of State Hughes, the chief of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

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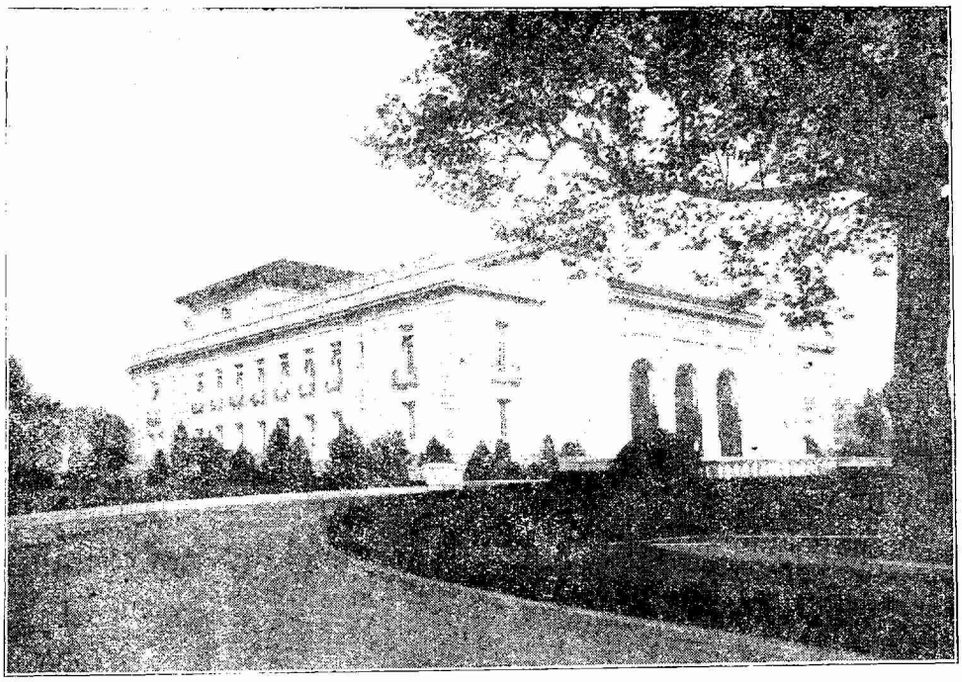


THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING where the Conferenee will be held. It is constructed of white marble around a courtyard designed in tropical style and symbolical of South and Central America.

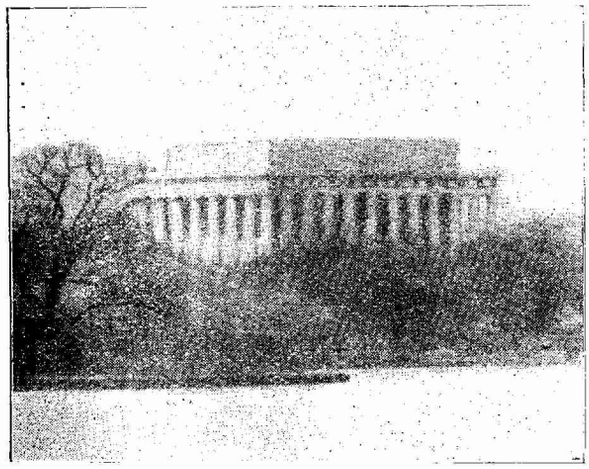
Building from which is issued at irregular intervals proclamations by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ting-fang. Secretary of State Hughes was recently asked whether he had received any representations from the Canton government, and he replied that he received a message from Canton almost every hour of the day. The British self-government dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa will be represented at the Conference both officially and unofficially. The only missing representation—and the lack is calamitous in the writer's opinion—is some kind of a delegation from the present rulers of Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia. This is unfortunate and may be rectified before the Conference closes for things are moving rapidly in Washington these days. Germany is also a problem, for it is hardly possible that the German-American Treaty will be ratified by the Senate before the Conference. And then last but not least from the standpoint of American-British relations, there is the Irish representation. Ireland is here already—in fact, has been quite prominent in Washington for several years.

It has been interesting indeed to observe the reactions of Washington to the coming Conference. A meeting of citizens was held soon after the official call for the meeting was issued and plans for the entertainment of delegates were discussed. Somebody suggested a parade. Anybody who knows anything at all about America knows that practically nothing can be done in the United States without a parade; so I suppose that Washington will have a parade to welcome the delegates from the visiting nations. There will be an abundance of floats to be sure, some will typify international peace, world fellowship and there may be an artistic representation of the League of Nations, with beautiful maidens beckoning to Uncle Sam to come in. The parade will probably wind up with advertisements of various Washington shops inviting the delegates to spend money while they are here.

The city of Washington has a population of about 450,000 and each and every one of these individuals is dependent directly or indirectly upon the American government for support. Since most government employes come under the category of "clerks" and since American femininism has not overlooked the matter of government patronage, Washington is distinctly a city of women. The ratio of the sexes in Washington is 100 women to 80 men, according to a recent census report. Somebody recently remarked that Washington is the bachelor's paradise, but aside from that the influence of Woman upon the American Capital is great. Undoubtedly this element has much to do with the beauty of the city. Washington has been described as the "city of magnificent distances" and this element has provided opportunities for city planning and beautification that have been taken advantage of to an extent probably not exceeded in any other world capital. A directory and description of statues in Washington would fill a book and in spite of the fact that America prides herself upon her reputation as a peaceful nation, one can't help noting the unusually large proportion of works of art commemorating military men and military victories. I suppose that the average Washingtonian would tell you that these military statues demonstrate that America stands ready to fight for peace and freedom always. In comparison with such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, New York or Pittsburgh, Washington is an overgrown country town. It is the cleanest city in America, due largely to the fact that Washington has no factories. Likewise it has no pawnshops. It does have a superabundance of real estate agents as persons who seek to rent or purchase property soon discover. Washington is governed directly by the Congress of the United States, and the citizens of the District of Columbia in which Washington is located have no vote, which fact is a sore subject with local residents. Washinton is exceedingly well policed with very efficient traffic regulations. The head of the Washington police department is the President of the United States himself. The city is administered by a commission which is appointed by Congress and responsible to Congress. The proportion of motor cars to population is said to be one car for every twelve persons and this gives some little idea regarding the distribution of wealth. A labor agitator who recently visited Whashington was able to round up less than fifty unemployed persons who wanted jobs.

Persons from various parts of the world, who have become accustomed to attending world conferences, will find Washington a novelty. Although there are about fifty countries that maintain embassy

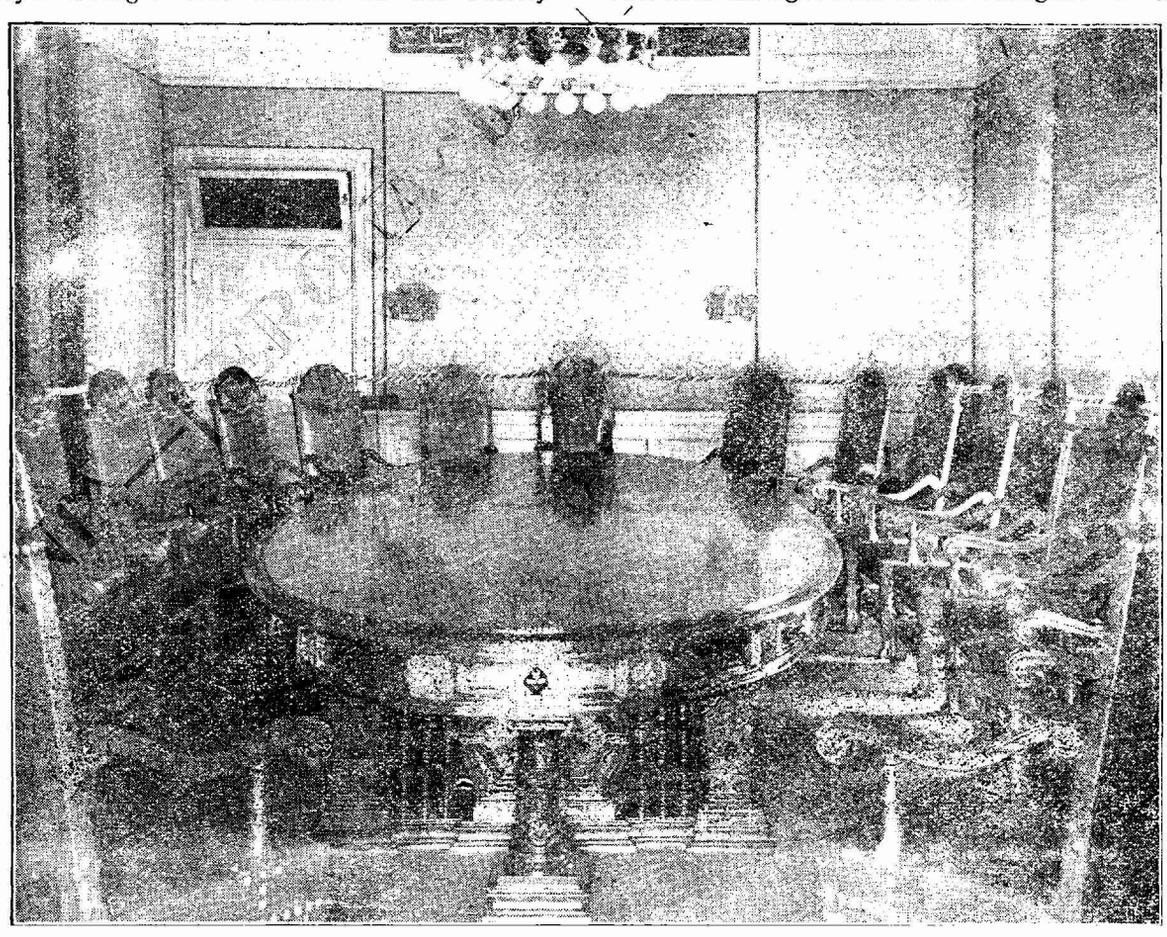
staffs in Washington, the visitor hears little about foreign embassy "society." In Peking or Tokyo if a foreign Minister or Ambassador gives a formal dinner, the function is a matter of considerable local importance. People like to gossip and speculate on the motives underlying the fact that Baron So-and So sat next to Mrs. Blank. In Washington the only kind of dinners that excite local comment are those given by the President. I might mention one exception to this recently for there was considerable comment when the British Ambassador failed to



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING, which has just been erected to commemorate the life and work of the Abraham Lincoln, America's Civil War President. The building, which houses a heroic size statue of Lincoln, is said to be the most beautiful structure in the United States and one of the most beautiful in the world.

entertain Lord Northcliffe while he was in Washington, due it was said to a quarrel between Northcliffe and Lloyd George. But outside of the society columns of the Washington dailies, little is heard regarding the sort of "society" affairs that mean so much in the capitals of China and Japan and also in Europe. The reason for this is, of course, to be found in the fact that America in general cares little as yet for foreign affairs. Nowhere we find this more apparent than in the manner that the American government treats its own ambassadors and ministers abroad, very few of them are even provided with permanent residences and the men usually sent out are chosen from the standpoint of internal political patronage.

Probably the most interesting phase of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems has to do with the publicity, or rather the problem of reporting the meeting. Almost as soon as the Conference was called, discussions started in Congress regarding, "open meetings." This was the natural American reaction based upon the experiences of the American delegation and the American newspaper men who attended the Peace Conference at Paris. Someone has called the American government a "government by newspapers," and this in many respects is true. The *Congressional Directory* lists 360 newspaper men who have the privileges of the Senate and House press galleries. In addition to these, there is a veritable army of special writers, magazine writers and publicists, who make Washington their headquarters. One thing may be accepted as an established fact, and that is, there will not be much secrecy about the coming Conference. The old fashioned diplomat who comes to Washington in the hope of putting over a secret understanding of some kind is likely to find himself in the exposed condition of a man taking a bath on the Shanghai Bund, if that

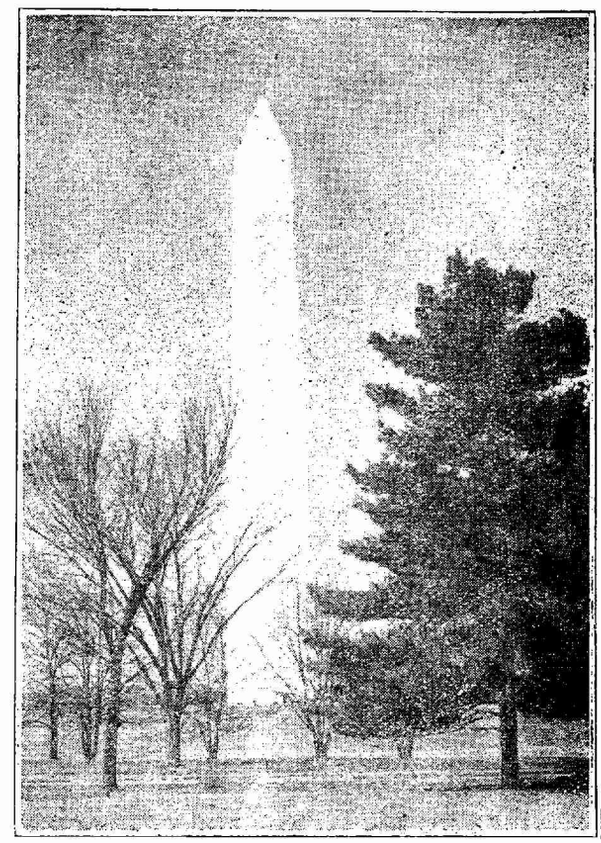


THE ROOM WHERE THE ACTUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems will be held.

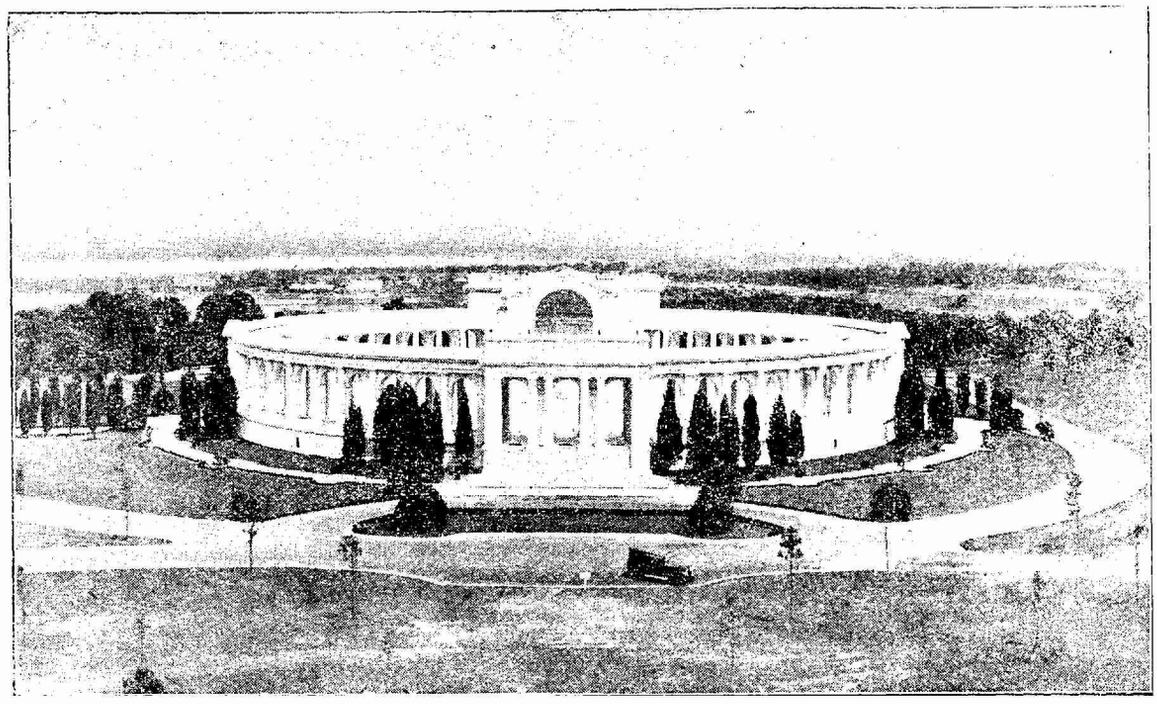
THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS, or chief assembly and ball room of the Pan-American Building, where the Conference on Limitation of Armament will be held.

may be imagined. Washington is literally the happy hunting ground of the newspaper reporter. He has a position of prominence here that few of his fellows in other parts of the world enjoy. If he has any standing at all, every door is open to him always, and this includes every door from President Harding's down. Secretary of State Hughes holds conferences for newspaper men twice daily and President Harding twice a week. Newspaper men are perfectly free to ask any question that comes into their minds. And then there is Congress where foreign affairs are discussed just as openly as domestic questions. The propagandist who plans to come to Washington with a scheme for putting out mis-information through the American press will have an interesting job, and an endless job. Since America is now beginning to take a little interest in foreign affairs and the American newspapers to print considerable news regarding the doings of other nations, one well-known Washington correspondent recently remarked that the big thing that America will get out of the coming Conference will be self-education for the American people regarding America's new position in foreign affairs in general and the Pacific in particular. The chief headquarters for newspaper men in Washington is the National Press Club and arrangements are being made for entertainment of visiting newspaper men that will serve to some extent, at least, in making the visitors feel at home while in the American capital.

The actual meetings of the Conference will be held in the Pan-American Building, the headquarters of the Pan-American Union, and it is appropriate that this building was selected for the Conference. This building, which symbolizes the unity and cooperation of the republics of the New World of North and South America, is one of the most



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, erected by the American people in honor of the first President of the United States. It is a single shaft of stone 555 feet high and can be seen from all parts of the Capital city and for miles around. A Chinese visitor to Washington recently called the monument an American "pagoda."



THE WHITE MARBLE AMPITHEATER at the Arlington National Cemetery where the delegates to the Conference will gather to assist America in doing homage to the body of an unknown soldier from the battle fields of France, who will be buried in state with fitting ceremonies on Armistice Day, the day preceding the opening of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems.

beautiful structures in national capital. It was made possible through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and by donations from twenty-one American nations including the United States. Located almost adjoining the White House, or President's residence, and the State Department it is easily accessible and is admirably arranged for meetings of the Conference. It is the home of the great principle of Pan American unity of interest and a practical office for the development of Pan-American commerce and friendship. The Pan-American Union, which occupies the building, is an international organization and office maintained in Washington by twenty-one American republics, including Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia. Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela and is devoted to commerce, friendly intercourse, good understanding and peace among them. Pictures of the building and interior views are shown herewith. The actual meetings of the Conference will be held in the governing board room, while public meetings and social functions will be held in the general assembly room which has been aptly named, the Hall of the Americas.

The first gathering of the Conference will be on Armistice Day, November 11, at Arlington, the National Cemetery just across the Potomac River from Washington. Here will be held the ceremony of burying in the National Cemetery the body of an "unknown" soldier, which is being brought to America from the battle fields of France, and accompanied by General Pershing, the commander of the American forces in the European War. President Harding will deliver an address in the stadium at Arlington, and in the audience will be the various delegations attending the Conference as well as representatives of the various governments represented at Washington. A picture of the white marble amphitheater is shown herewith. This exercise, constituting an impressive and fitting reminder of the sacrifices of all nations that participated in the War, will provide a proper atmosphere for the opening of the Conference, which all hope will result in better relations between nations and that will do something to relieve the load of armament that is largely responsible for the present unsettled condition of the world.

Washington, D. C., October 6, 1921.

China and the Pacific Conference

BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C. B. E.

WHILE all well-wishers of the Chinese nation hope that the Conference, which is now assembling at Washington, will prove a success, it would be rash to be too optimistic as to its outcome. The whole problem of the Far East now revolves around China, and the relations between China and Japan on the one hand, and between Japan and the other nations that have important interests in the Pacific, on the other. The Chinese problem, however, seems to be well-nigh insoluble at the moment. Platitudes and altruistic formulas will not solve it. Intervention on the scale necessary to restore order throughout the country is obviously impracticable. The governments that are represented at Washington will be confronted with the well nigh impossible task of helping a nation of four hundred millions of peoples that cannot or will not help themselves.

It would be difficult to imagine any stronger incentives than those which have been given to China since 1917 to set her own house in order. The suspension of Boxer Indemnity payments; the assurances which were given-sincerely by some, at least, of the Powers—when she declared war upon the Central Empires that China would "enjoy in her international relations the position and regard due to a great country;" the opportunities that have been offered to the Chinese government to prove its worth by the collapse of the Central Empires and of Russia,

and the recovery of complete sovereignty over the citizens of these States—none of these inducements has proved sufficient to still internal strife, and start the nation on the road to prosperity and domestic peace. Rival groups of politicians, between whom there is nothing to choose as far as a foreign onlooker can judge, continue to denounce each other, while the real power is wielded by cliques of ambitious and selfish militarists in various parts of the country. The Peking government, which continues to be the only government recognized by the Treaty Powers, has for the past year been completely under the control of the Manchurian and Chihli Super-Tuchuns, who have compelled it to borrow recklessly and at usurious rates to meet the expeneses of their over-grown and useless armies. Canton welcomes as a constitutional hero every ruffian who has quarrelled with Peking. Provinces which have a surplus of unpaid and rebellious soldiery invade neighboring provinces for the sole purpose of plundering them and living on the country, but under the pretence that they represent some great constitutional principle. The Peking government, whose authority does not extend beyond the walls of the Cabinet Offices, is now politically and financially bankrupt. Yet it is this government that alone will be officially represented at Wastington, and whose multifarious delegates and advisers will employ all their energies for the purpose of claiming rights which Peking could not exercise if they were granted forthwith.

China, as revealed to the world by the occidentalized diplomats who will plead her cause at Washington, is a very different country from the China that those of us who have lived there for many years know. And it may be hoped that all the delegations at Washington will be accompanied by advisers who really know conditions in the Far East, and will prevent their chiefs from being hoodwinked by the plausible eloquent, but entirely misleading arguments of the Chinese delegation. The plain truth must be revealed before there can be any serious attempt to discuss the Chinese problem. And for this reason there are many of us who feel that it would be a good thing if the collapse of the Peking government, now regarded as inevitable, were to take place before the Conference set to work. The facts are known and ought no longer to be concealed. By reckless borrowing and wicked extravagance Peking has succeeded in piling up unsecured foreign and Chinese debts to the amount of more than $376,000,000. It has pledged the surplus salt revenues without even consulting the foreign inspectorate, for years to come. It has overdrafts with the Chinese Banks amounting to from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000. Its credit and its authority have gone, and it is rapidly disintegrating under our eyes. To support, or attempt to bolster up such a government would be futile. It must disappear before there can be any hope at all of an improvement in the situation. And when it goes, so far as one can see, there is nothing to take its place. The people of North China have no more confidence in Sun Yat-sen and his pack of disgruntled militarists than they have in the Northern Super-Tuchuns. A struggle, probably an armed struggle, between these Super-Tuchuns for the control of Peking will probably take place, and much will depend upon its outcome. If the reactionary Super-Tuchun of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, should temporarily gain the mastery things will go from bad to worse, until, probably, a national upheaval accomplishes his overthrow. If the faction led by General Wu Pei-fu should prevail there will at least be a chance that a serious attempt will be made to restore constitutional government. Until such a government is brought into existence the policy pursued by the Treaty Powers must be of a purely negative character. Foreign support of any military or political faction would prejudice it in the eyes of the Chinese people, and do more harm than good.

The most, then, that one can expect the Washington Conference to undertake, so far as China is concerned, is the adoption of certain definite principles of policy, which will be applied as soon as there is any prospect of applying them with any success. Militarists and professional politicians alike are becoming more and more discredited in the eyes of their countrymen, daily. It has proved impossible, hitherto, to mobilize the merchant classes, who are the backbone of the nation, in support of any project for the reunion of the country. And if, as seems probable, the decision of the Powers is that the only way by which China can really be assisted will be the reorganization of her finances under some form of foreign supervision, it may be doubted whether China's merchant class, though most of them must recognize that this is necessary, will have the courage to resist the angry clamor of the students and professional politicians who will denounce any such project as an encroachment upon China's sovereign rights Yet the principle of foreign control has already been recognized by the leading Chinese financial interests, who approved whole heartedly of the scheme by which the nation's domestic loans were to be consolidated and administered under the supervision of the Inspector General of Customs. There seems to be no reason why without ceding any sovereign rights China should not employ competent foreign experts to extricate her from her present financial morass. It would require but a few years of government and efficient and honest financial administration to wipe off all outstanding obligations and place the national finances on a thoroughly sound basis. It seeme to me useless to consider assisting China in any other way. The funds essential for her rehabilitation must come mainly from foreign investors. The latter's as well as the Chinese taxpayers' interests must be protected. There is no reason to suppose that any government that came into power in China during the next five years would be strong enough to renounce the methods by which Peking has kept itself going for the past four or five years, and settle down seriously to the task of financial reform.

Elsewhere I have already made a proposal which appears to me to offer a practical solution of China's domestic difficulties. The question of the cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity has been freely discussed in Britain and Japan, but generally on the basis that the amounts remitted should, as in the case of America's remission, be expended solely upon education. My idea is that if the Boxer Indemnity is remitted the Chinese nation should be left free to use the revenues thereby released as security for a loan to be employed mainly for the disbandment of troops under foreign supervision. Past experience suggests that by no other means can effective disbandment be effected. The surrender to, and destruction by, foreign inspectors, of the arms and equipment of China's armed coolies, in return for a portion of their back pay and a small bonus, ought, if the arms embargo is continued, to cause such a shortage of arms in China that it would be impossible to raise and equip new armies. And, in return for the remission of indemnities amounting to at least Tls. 300,000,000, to be devoted to China's most

pressing needs, it would not be unreasonable for the governments concerned to suggest that China should of her own initiative engage competent foreigners to assist in her financial reorganization, particularly in the reform of the land tax. There would then be no question of foreign political control. The experts engaged would be employes of the Chinese government, whose services could be dispensed with when her finances had been reorganized to an extent that warranted the belief that she could manage her own affairs without external aid. I do not for a moment under estimate the importance of Western education for the Chinese. But the most urgent need of the moment is the removal of the hordes of armed coolies who constitute such a menace to the peace of the nation. If they are got rid of the power of the Tuchuns will be broken, and the revenues now absorbed in the maintenance of these useless armies would be set free for educational and other peaceful and productive purposes. China has not been invited to participate in the Disarmament Conference. Yet she possesses today a larger number of men under arms than any other nation in the world. And no remedy for her ills that can be devised can be expected to succeed that does not take into account the necessary of eliminating the military incubus.

The Far Eastern Republic and the Washington Conference

BY ORRIN KEITH

IF the government of the Far Eastern Republic had been requested to submit its suggestions on the agenda for the Pacific Conference at Washington, its reply would probably have contained only one sentence, "*Get the Japanese Army off our backs!*" This is the one great desire, the one hope, which the people of eastern Siberia have in mind when they think of the Conference.

And they are thinking of the Conference. It is one of the vital things in their lives and in the life of their new state. Since the very beginning, when the conference at Verkhne-Udinsk declared the independence of the new republic in April of last year, the Siberians have been striving to rid themselves of what is to them an even heavier burden than the task of economic and social reconstruction. They freed Trans-Baikal; they freed the whole of the upper Amur. But the mouth of the river, the great fisheries of the Okhotsk Sea, the mines of Saghalin, and, worst of all, Vladivostok, the greatest city, the only port, the heart of the commerce and industry of the country, and the terminus of its railway lines, are still behind the line of Japanese bayonets.

In the foreign press of China and outside Siberia generally, there has been manifested great confidence that the coming of the Conference would result in the evacuation of the Japanese from Siberia. The argument has been that Japan's occupation of Russian territory was wholly unjustifiable and that Japan would not wish to go before the Conference and have to explain why she was still in territory which was not hers and where it was quite obvious that she had no business to be.

The Dairen Conference, which marked the commencement of official relations between the Imperial government and the new Republic, seemed to bear out this contention. Chita had been trying for months to get the Japanese government to discuss the terms upon which it would withdraw its troops, under conditions which would not bring the Russians to the meeting as representatives of a subordinate or even a subject state. Japan's conditions for the opening of negotiations had always assumed a lack of sovereignty on the part of the Republic.

Immediately following the invitation to take part in the Conference at Washington, Japan consented to meet the delegates of the Republic upon an equal footing at Dairen. Coming as it did at the same time as a new and much more liberal approach to China on the Shantung question, it was hailed by foreigners as the beginning of a new development in Japanese policy. She had realized at last that her old policy of aggression could not be made to pay and that it was leading with increasing certainty to a disastrous war. Therefore she would get out of Siberia and Shantung with as much face as she could save and go to Washington "with clean hands."

The confidence of the foreign press was not shared by the Siberians. Rightly or wrongly they are extremely suspicious of the Japanese and maintain an ultra-Missourian attitude in regard to all Japanese movements. They could not see any necessity for conferences and negotiations. If the Japanese intended to get out of their country they knew quite well that they had the permission of the Russians to go as soon as transportation could be arranged-or sooner if they cared to. No meetings or conferences were necessary for that.

Why then did Japan want a conference? The answer of the Siberians was that she wanted to be paid for getting out. Money was, of course, out of the question. But there were leases, concessions, special privileges, even cessions of territory, which Japan might have in mind. Such things had been frequently suggested by the chauvinistic Japanese newspapers and by officials of high degree.

Then there was another thought in the Siberian mind. Japan was to be a participant in the Washington discussions; the Far Eastern Republic, along with everything else Russian, was to be excluded. Not only was she not to be a participant, but she was not even to be allowed to present her own case. Under these circumstances it was fairly certain that Japan's version of what might happen at Dairen would be the only one to come before the Washington meeting.

What difference did it make to Japan, then, what happened at the Dairen Conference? Was not the mere fact of a meeting all that she needed for her purposes? Was it not her desire that the conference should fail? Would not its success be fatal to her larger plans for Siberia?

With the meeting an accomplished fact and its outcome wholly unsuccessful, Japan could go before a none too critical tribunal and present *ex parte* statements of all she had tried to do for the Russians. She could show—and her statements would be supported by a long and elaborately indexed series of documents—that she had offered every reasonable concession to the Siberians and that these perverse people had utterly refused to accept her good offices unless she first withdrew the Japanese troops from their soil. This, she would explain, was impossible as it would have resulted in anarchy and chaos, looting and murder, and—worst of all—Bolshevism at the very doors of Japan.

The fact is that none of these evils would happen at all. Within twenty-four hours after the Japanese left Vladivostok the Far Eastern Republic would restore order in the only portions of Siberia in which there has been any disorder for over a

year—the parts occupied by the Japanese. There would be no anarchy, no chaos, no looting and no murder, any more than there was in Verkhne-Udinsk, Chita, Blagoveschensk, or Habarovsk when the republican troops entered those cities. And as for Bolshevism in Siberia, it is purely a chimera of Japanese invention under pretense of fighting which, Japan can use her army in an effort to keep democracy as far away as possible.

But this fact is little known, and since 1918 Japan has carefully nurtured the growth of the general conviction that the anarchy and chaos which she pretends to fear would result. It is not probable that the record of the Washington Conference will show a different presentation of the Siberian situation by the unopposed delegates of Japan.

So the Dairen Conference received no such encomiums from the Russian papers as it did from the foreign observers. From the beginning they expressed the fear that it would be so handled as to result in a deadlock and would then be used as evidence of Japan's good faith toward Siberia and as a means of foreclosing all opportunity for the Russians to tell their side of the story at Washington.

The subsequent course of events at Dairen has fairly justified Russian skepticism. The proceedings have not been made public, but enough is known to support the argument that the Japanese followed the very course which the pessimistic prophets predicted. That she absolutely refused to withdraw her troops or even to discuss their withdrawal is known. The only reason the Conference was prolonged beyond the day or two necessary to make this position clear was the hope that enough of the Russian delegates might be won over to the absurdity of making a commercial agreement the terms of which were to go into operation under the shadow of Japanese guns. Failing this, the meeting broke up.

Now the only hope of the people of the Republic to settle the vexed question peaceably is the Washington Conference. Here again the prevalent American optimism as to the results for Siberia finds an inverted reflection in Russian pessimism. Nor has this pessimism been mitigated by the declaration of the American Secretary of State to the effect that Russian interests would be held in "trusteeship" by the Conference The Russians do not want a trusteeship. They ask only that they be allowed to run their own affairs without interference by any outsiders, even though they may choose to call themselves trustees for Russian interests. They have a very vivid memory of the results of the solicitude for Russian interests professed by America and Japan at the time when these two nations intervened in Siberia in 1918. This memory gives rise to a confidence that Russian interests would be no worse off even in the hands of the Russians.

Therefore the Russians of the Far East very frankly do not expect any good to come out of Washington. They do not doubt the disinterestedness of the American people. They do not belittle American idealism. But they fear the powerful influence of certain elements in America. They fear the power of American materialism and they fear the influence of American sentimentalism.

There seems to be some contradiction in these two ideas and yet they are not contradictory in their effects upon American public opinion. In fact American materialism, ably assisted by Japanese materialism, has left no stone unturned to direct the stream of American sentimentalism into the channel in which the materialists would have it flow. It is not necessary to dwell upon the extent or influence of Japanese propaganda in America. Its activities are well known to readers of *The Review*.

The basis of all the Japanese argument is the tremendous annual increase in the population of the Japanese Empire. Not only is the fact itself assumed and exaggerated, but its eternal inevitability is also postulated. The day is fast approaching when there will be too many Japanese to live in Nippon and therefore Japan must be allowed to expand her territories. The conclusion that such expansion will relieve the pressure of her home population is assumed despite the fact that the great expansion of recent years has had no such effect, nor even a tendency in that direction.

The over-population fallacy has caught both the materialists and the sentimentalists of America. The materialists take the position that if Japan must expand, it is to the interest of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand to let her expand at the expense of China and Russia and thus do away with the vexatious immigration problems in Anglo-Saxon territories. Why should we concern ourselves with the color of Asia's flags? Does it make any difference to us whether Manchuria is Chinese or Japanese? Does it affect our happiness if Siberia is Russian or Japanese?

Such is the cold-blooded argument, of the materialists. It has not been without strong advocates in high places. Every now and again the cables bring the news that some prominent American has expressed this view. If they do not go the whole way and offer the Russians and the Chinese as meat upon which the Japanese may feed, they at least express great sympathy for Japan in her distress and announce their entire accord with the idea that Japan "must expand in some direction," leaving it to be guessed that they do not care to have her expand in California or elsewhere beyond the bounds of Asia.

One American philosopher, as well informed as any on the Far Eastern situation, has carried this materialistic scheme to its logical conclusion and would have America and Britain not only allow, but actually encourage, Japan to penetrate as far into Asiatic Russia as she could be induced to go. Then, according to his argument, the race issue will be fought out in Central Asia between the Japanese and the Slavs. It will take a long time and while it is being done both of these bothersome people will be kept too busy to interfere with the peaceful development of the Anglo-Saxons over the rest of the earth!

There is much merit in this scheme from the purely materialistic point of view, and the Siberians have a deep-seated feeling that diplomatic conferences proceed along purely materialistic lines. Nor do they feel that the approaching Conference at Washington is going to be so entirely unlike its predecessors as some dare to hope. They do not doubt the sincerity of American idealism, but they have seen this idealism show a tendency to become sentimental and to lose sight of the more distant ideals in following the impulses of a momentary sympathy.

In other words, they have seen the myth of Japanese over-population become, through the constant reiteration of Japanese organs, a greater fact in America than the actuality of Japanese militaristic imperialism which is behind it. And they have seen American sentiment go off on a tangent of sorrow for the imaginary hard lot of the children of Nippon who must have more room or starve. This sentimentality has pushed into the background the American idealism which insists that the militaristic enslavement of one people by another is an

anachronism and must cease before a new world order is possible.

So it is that the Russians of the Far East, without distrusting American idealistic professions, have little confidence in the power of idealism to make itself felt at Washington against the forces of American materialism backed by the forces of American sentimentalism and Japanese diplomacy and propaganda. It will be too easy at such a meeting, with no voice to be heard on Siberia's behalf except the formal declaration of a self-appointed trustee, to dispose of the multitudinous issues in other quarters which Japan has raised in large part for this very purpose, by giving to the rulers of Nippon the long-coveted "free hand" in Siberia.

If such be the outcome of the Washington Conference, it is quite to be expected that the Siberians will feel that the great gathering has been anything but a success, and also quite to be expected that they will refuse to be bound by any decisions of the Conference except in so far as those decisions are enforced by Japanese bayonets. The guerilla warfare which was successful against the Japanese last year will be renewed with all its horrors throughout Eastern Siberia. The Japanese armies will be sent farther and farther west "to protect Japanese citizens" until they reach the point where the Slavs will be able to organize in regular warfare against them and the fighting will sweep back and forth across the country for years to come.

The well-informed philosopher will be able to sit back and contemplate with satisfaction the preoccupation of the Slavs and the yellow men and may even rub his hands in glee at the success of his scheme. But it is open to considerable doubt whether such a development will contribute greatly to the happiness of the rest of the world, even from the point of view of the Anglo-Saxons. It is possible that peace and order in Northern Asia, albeit under Russian auspices, will contribute more to the welfare of mankind. To bring about such peace and order, the Washington Conference will almost inevitably find itself forced to adopt the formula of the Far Eastern Republic, "Take the Japanese Army off our back!"

The Alliance and Anglo-American Issues

BY C. F. REMER

A VISITOR from Mars to this earth, if he interested himself in our international political and economic problems, would probably reach the conclusion that the most important political problem before the world today is the problem of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. He would be likely to point to the relations between Great Britain and the United States as the chief concern of the Washington Conference and to conclude that British-American willingness to cooperate is the chief guarantee that the Conference will accomplish solid results. The British Empire and the United States of America are the greatest, the wealthiest, the best-armed nations of the world today. They speak a common language, hold a common cultural tradition and are somewhat alike in government and law. If they stand together at Washington some things may be taken for granted and we may get forward. If they fall out there is no hope for a more complete world organization. But there is probably little need to labor this point. It is made without any desire to maintain that the world's history comes to a climax in America or Great Britain, or to pretend that the world's history finds its meaning in the Anglo-Saxon. It is simply a fact that considerations of geography, race, national wealth and commercial power put Anglo-American relations first in the world today.

There are two definite and namable difficulties that seem to threaten the continuation of full understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The first of these is the Irish question. This subject lies outside the field of this article for it is hardly a question that will be discussed at the Washington Conference and its relation to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not direct. Nevertheless the Irish question is important. It is the cause of more feeling against England in America, and of more excited feeling, than any other.

The second of these namable difficulties in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. An English writer has recently reported that during a visit to the United States he was asked two questions with "unfailing regularity." The first concerned the Irish question and the second was, "Is Great Britain going to continue the Japanese Alliance?"

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it must not be forgotten, is in force today. Its trials and hardships during the British Imperial Conference of last summer have left the Alliance, it has been said, in a state of suspended animation but it is by no means dead. This requires a little explaining.

When the Imperial Conference assembled in London in June it was generally understood that the renewal of the Alliance would come up for discussion. The treaty now in force was signed on July 13, 1911, and was to run for a period of ten years. The treaty provides for the termination of the Alliance with the condition that a year's notice must be given by either party. In July, 1920, Great Britain and Japan had sent a communication to the Secretariat of the League of Nations in which is was stated that the Alliance agreement, if it were to be renewed in July, 1921, would be in such a form as to be consistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations. When the Imperial Conference assembled there is reason to believe that some of the delegates to the Conference supposed that this communication to the League of Nations was the required notice of termination and that the Alliance was to come to end in July, 1921. This was not the interpretation of the British Foreign Office. The Imperial Conference, then, did not take up, as some thought it would, the question as to whether there was to be a renewal of the Alliance in 1921. What it did take up was the question as to whether or not notice was to be given to Japan. Such notice, if it had been given, would have been no immediate termination of the Alliance, but a notice that the Alliance would come to end one year from the date of giving notice.

The end of ten year period, July 13, 1921, was, of course, a logical and convenient time to serve such notice, if Great Britain felt that the Alliance was no longer desirable. The discussions of the Imperial Conference ended, so far as the official communications about the Alliance are concerned, with the despatch of a second note to the League of Nations, in which it was stated that for the future any question arising under the terms of the Alliance was to be settled according to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, if there should be a conflict between the provisions of the Alliance agreement and the League Covenant.

It is believed that the debate over the renewal of the Alliance was unofficially, but none the less really, postponed until the questions now under discussion at the Washington Conference had been considered with the United States and China.

Whether the Alliance comes up for formal discussion at Washington or not, the facts about international relations that are brought out at the Conference will determine, to a large degree, the ultimate action of the British Empire. Great Britain cannot continue indefinitely the present uncertainty as to the exact force of the Alliance. Something must be done in the near future.

The importance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is felt by the American at home but to the American in the Far East this importance is overwhelming. The reasons for this may well be reviewed.

In the first place, taking the suspicions that have arisen between the Japanese and the Americans for granted, the Alliance stands between America and any real Anglo-American understanding. In saying this, I have no desire to touch upon the questions as to whether those suspicions are justifiable or not, whether they are of serious import or not. They may be unjustifiable and foolish, but they do exist. As long as these suspicions do exist the Japanese must build some hope upon the existence of the Alliance while the American must look upon it as a source of possible misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States.

The second reason is that the Alliance seems to commit Great Britain to a settlement of the China question in advance. The problem of China is certainly to be one of the chief matters to be discussed at the Washington Conference and America sees Great Britain to some extent already committed to a policy in China which is contrary to the policy that America helped to formulate and has insisted upon maintaining. America believes in a solution of the difficulties of China upon the principle of the Open Door and the territorial integrity of the country. America looks with hope upon the future of China and she has no faith in the schemes of imperialistic diplamacy as an ultimate solution for anything. America believes that the Open Door is in the best interests of all nations, including Japan. The division of China was calmy talked about as a certainty twenty-five years ago. America would like to ask Japan where Japanese trade would now find any hope for the future, if China had then been divided into colonies for the European powers. The Open Door means opportunity and the last country that profited by this opportunity in China is Japan. But Japan has given every evidence that she does not believe in a policy of opportunity for trade, and of help and hope for China. She has taken a stand, in the case of Shantung, in favor of a policy which, if carried to its logical conclusion, must bring the division of China. Japan may hint to the world that she has a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, but as long as she retains her present hold upon Shantung, Japan is inviting the other nations to play the old game that America thought was played out when John Hay secured the assent of the powers to the Open Door.

In the face of this apparent desire on the Japanese to settle the China question on the principle of imperialistic expansion at China's expense, what has Great Britain done? She has done nothing to show that she has more faith in the American solution of the problems involved in China's present state than she has in Japan's solution. Her one act that has made an impression upon the whole American people, because it was so well advertised in connection with the discussion of the Paris Peace Treaty, is the signing of the secret agreement over the disposition of the German rights in Shantung. This act can hardly be interpreted in America as anything but a plain indication that Great Britain does not feel with us that the problem of China must be settled upon the principle of the Open Door so far as international relations are concerned and upon the principle of the territorial integrity of China.

This is not merely a matter in which Americans in the Far East are interested. America has shown herself interested in China for many years. America has, explain it as you may, brought to the discussion of the problems affecting China a profound hope for the regeneration of China and a liking for the Chinese people.

It is true, the English people have not been behind the Americans in many of these manifestations of hope for China and of friendliness for the Chinese. I have no desire to make comparisons or to picture the United States as fighting single-handed the battle for China. But the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, if it means anything in China—and Lord Northcliffe has told the world recently that it is a settlement of the Chinese question—cannot be looked upon except as a notice to the United States that Great Britain is officially committed to accept the Japanese solution of the China problem, even though it may differ fundamentally from that of the United States. It follows from this that when the representatives of the United States and Great Britain meet to consider the policies of the foreign nations in China, the Americans cannot be sure of their ground. The two nations that ought to stand together for a policy that will in the long run be best for China and for Japan, have to work together under a disadvantage. The United States cannot know, especially since the Shantung decision at Paris, just how Great Britain interprets her obligations and commitments under the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. The difficulty is not that Great Britain and America are on opposite sides over what the policy is that ought to be pursued in China; it is that the United States does not know where Great Britain stands.

The third reason for the overwhelming importance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in Anglo-American relations is that it brings into the open the whole question of sea power. It is fortunate that an English writer has put this matter before the British and American public in such words as are quoted below. The quotations are from an article in the *Contemporary Review* for November, 1920, on *Anglo-American Issues* which ought to be read by every American and every Britisher whose ideals and hopes go beyond national interests to international peace and good-will. The writer is Mr. A. G. Gardiner. "... the great task of statesmenship" says Mr. Gardiner, "is to reconcile British security with a sovereignty of the sea which the general sense of the world accepts."

"The achievement of this supreme task is in the hands of the Anglo-American community, and in achieving it each has much to gain and nothing to lose. In achieving it also they will lay the real foundation stone of a pacific world structure that will survive all the vicissitudes of the future and make the League of Nations an impregnable reality. In considering what is at stake it is necessary to face certain plain, unpalatable facts. In the past century practically all the grave discords between the two countries have arisen in connection with the sea. It was so in the case of the War of 1812-14. It was so during the Civil War, and in the early stages of the late war the chief obstacle to full

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American sympathy with the cause of the Allies was the feeling caused, especially among the trading community, by the rigorous exercise of the right of search at sea. Generally speaking, it is true that the United States accepted British sea power without reserve. It recognized that power was an essential consequence of the European system, that it was exercised with moderation and preserved a certain code of law at sea, that its existence was a defensive shield behind which the Monroe Doctrine could function, and that in its absence its own naval problem would assume a more serious character. But the war has profoundly changed the outlook. The German challenge has gone, and all the sea power of the continent combined would be hardly more formidable against the British navy than a fleet of fishing smacks. In all the rest of the world, leaving out the United States, there is only one other navy that counts, that of Japan, and Great Britain is an ally of Japan. Moreover, the war has shown that the invention of the submarine has fundamentally changed the conditions of sea warfare. It organizes anarchy in place of the semblance of law that prevailed before, and in that anarchy the neutral trader is more certainly doomed than the belligerent warship.

"In these circumstances, the United States will inevitably be compelled to revise its whole attitude on the subject of sea power. It is, in population, natural resources, and accumulated wealth, the most powerful nation on earth, and it cannot ignore the grave responsibilities that rest on it for the protection of its national interests. It is committed by the Monroe Doctrine to the defense of the whole American continent, and it has two oceans to police, with the British navy dominant in the one and the Japanese navy in the other. Its position is complicated by the British possessions not only on the mainland, but still more in the Caribbean Sea. Obviously, its dependence on the good will of Great Britain, not to speak of Japan, creates a situation that a great and proud nation cannot permanently accept. It will be compelled, if not now, then at some future and not very distant time, to provide itself with sufficient guarantees for its own defense. It is not difficult to concieve a jingo president, ready to sacrifice anything for a renewal of power, inflaming the whole continent with a naval panic, perhaps against Japan, and inaugurating a ship-building program that will seem to challenge the British supremacy at sea. We know what would follow—the familiar cry of 'two keels to one,' the frenzy of an incendiary press in both countries, the gathering excitement, the 'incidents'—Morocco, Agadir, Bosnia, and the rest, under other names—perilously passed and the final, 'inevitable' catastrophe. There are wicked men and insane men in both countries who would welcome that final catastrophe to civilization. If they are to be defeated, they must be defeated now, when the sky is unclouded and the duty is clear. They can be defeated only in one way, by an ironclad agreement that rules out the possibility of a naval competition ever arising between the two countries."

In the British commonwealth of nations there is one that has the duty laid upon her, on account of her temperament and geographical position, of bringing the American and the British nations closer together. If the tasks set for the "Anglo-American community", to quote Mr. Gardiner, are ever to be accomplished they can best be begun by Canada. The Washington Conference has no more important duty than this of bringing the Americans and the British to a common effort for the enduring peace of the world.

Great Britain has shown herself more and more willing, during the present century, to be influenced by the desires and the policies of the self-governing dominions. Canada and the United States have enforced a drastic disarmament policy along their whole boundary and on the Great Lakes. It may be that Canada will be able to do this great service for the two peoples and bring from the Washington Conference the real results for which we all hope.

Mr. Gardiner says that something must be done while "the sky is unclouded". It would be truer to say that something must be done before the small cloud that now lies upon the horizon can cover the now serene sky, for it is idle to suppose that, with Japanese policies as they are toward China, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance can be continued without harm to Anglo-American good will. America is willing to leave to Canada the decision as to whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ought or ought not to be brought to an end.

We can imagine Canada saying to the United States: You do not trust the League of Nations and the diplomacy of the Shantung decision. You now stand between the navy of Great Britain and the navy of Japan. You must protect yourself. If you do not trust the League you must trust a confederation of your own kindred such as the British Commonwealth of Nations. We can imagine Canada saying to Great Britain: You must get the viewpoint of the whole British Empire and turn your back upon "European" diplomacy with its economic imperialism, or the United States will not trust you, nor will we ourselves be happy with you. You must, above all things, terminate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or America will, in the present state and distribution of the world's great navies, have some

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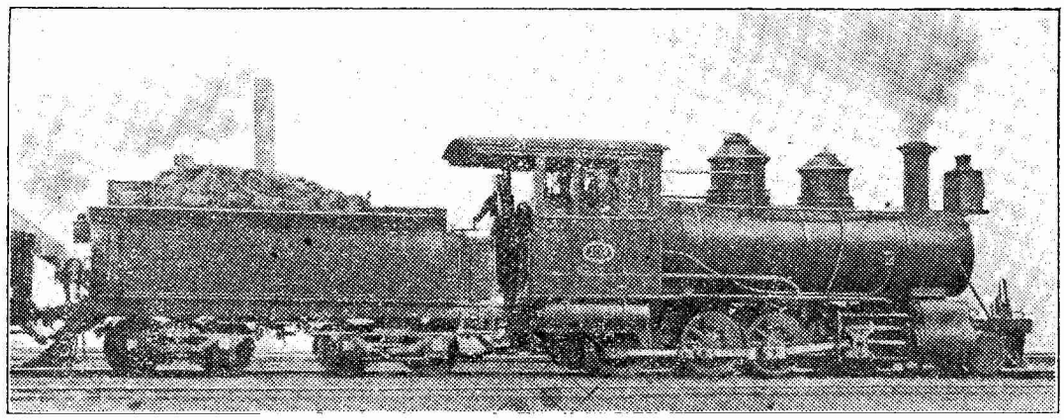

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pointed suspitions. Take the step of denouncing the Alliance and the League of Nations will take its proper place, American friendship will be assured, we shall get forward to a solution of the problem of China. America is now willing to offer a drastic disarmament proposal.

Speculation, however, though it is pleasant, is not the most profitable way of passing the time when the Washington Conference is about to open and reveal to us just how this problem of Anglo-American relations is working itself out. The importance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is no matter for speculation, however. It is a fact. America is waiting, as she has waited since July 1920, to find out what Great Britain and her self-governing dominions intend to do.

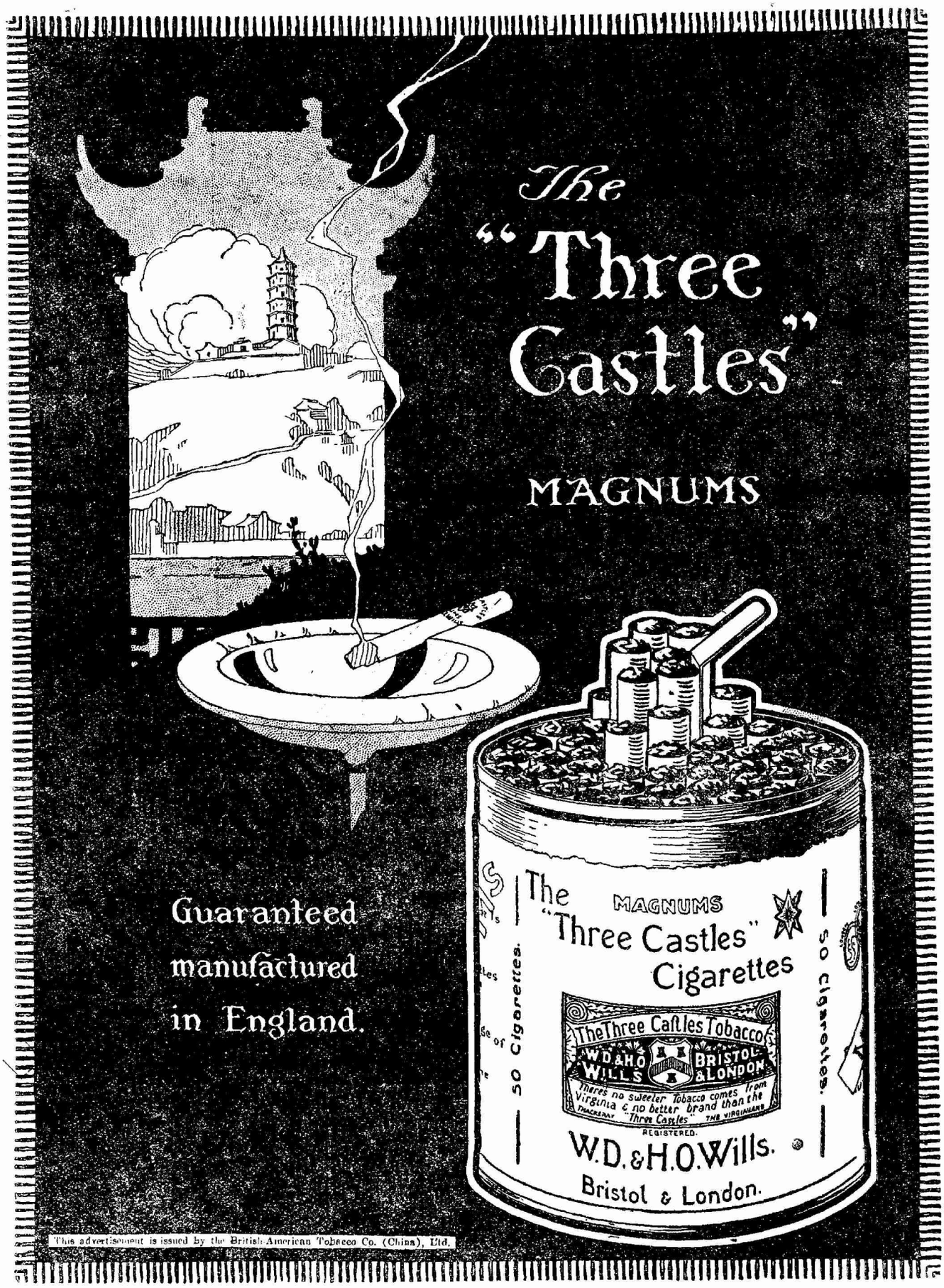
Common Sense and the Conference

BY UPTON CLOSE

THERE is fear in the hearts of some Chinese and Americans that an indirect result of the Washington Conference may be the injury of the fine mutual feeling of good will which has existed between the two peoples, particularly since the American Senate championed China's rights in Shantung. This good will has existed as sympathy and a big-brotherly desire to help on the American side, and as unreserved trust on the Chinese side. The faith of the Chinese that America's motives have been right only and absolutely free from all ulterior intentions is evidenced by the fact that the construction of the American Legation wireless, now nearing completion, has elicited no protest or expression of suspicion from press, popular organization or government. The erection of such a plant in China by many other powers would call forth a storm of protest and imputation. No other power, and the nationals of no other power, have enjoyed the confidence extended to America and Americans by the Chinese. *Mei Kuo Jen* (the word "American") has been as good as a passport as far as the borders of Tibet.

It is time for both Chinese and Americans to calmly analyze the reasons for the Chinese feeling toward America and Americans. Those reasons, which are in essence the American love of fairplay and sense of justice, will continue to apply. Those which spring from maudlin sentiment over China's troubles or gushing pity for her predicament, must, as America begins to interest herself in the practical politics of the Far East, and her business men in the trade and development of the country, cease to exist. Taking their place will be America's pragmatical interest in China for America's own sake—permanent enlightened self-interest in place of ephemeral sentimentality, all the more solid because it is basically selfish. The Pacific Conference now opening in Washington will mark the change.

America will no longer, in excess of sympathy, wink at China's shortcomings. She will rather, taking these faults into frank account, endeavor to assist China toward their rectification. She may place her approval upon methods which seem to the Chinese drastic, and face-losing. If so it will be because she sincerely believes that nothing short of the rod can save the spoiled child. Again, in America's new position of monitor of world politics,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RANGOON

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YOKOHAMA

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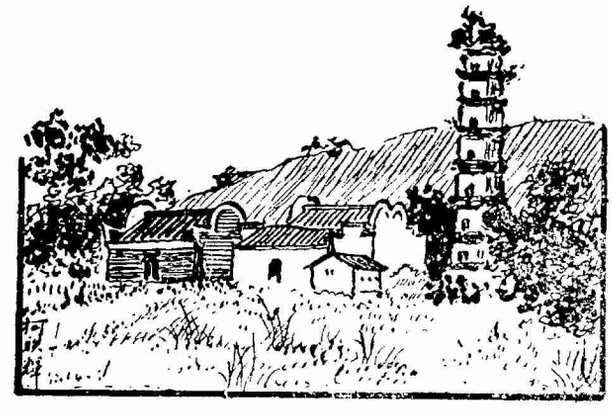
18-534

it will be impossible for her to longer support, in particular issues, the Chinese position where that position is dictated only by abstract ethics and by no conception of the expediency and compromise demanded in practical statesmanship.

What China's reaction will be to this more pragmatic policy on the part of America is a cause for some anxiety. Chinese diplomatic officials, than whom none are better versed in compromise and expediency, fully appreciate the situation. The only feeling over the matter existing in governmental circles is one of sorrow on the part of certain factions that America's untaught sympathies no longer remain to be exploited. But with the Chinese public it is a more serious matter, and particularly so with that portion of the people awakened to an interest in national problems, and which has become known as the patriotic element. The element, held to unchanging view points by its multifarious organization, is, in its new found zeal, unable to readily comprehend the changing conditions and progressive attitudes of world statesmanship. It is likely to feel, because America fails to secure for it some of the things which Americans have commended it for insisting upon, that it is deserted by its most trusted benefactor, disillusioned, and dangerously and recklessly hopeless.

A Chinese, well-known in America, who has a large understanding of world conditions and the deficiencies of his own nation and consequent difficulties facing America in helping China, turned down an invitation to attend the Washington Conference, saying that he was convinced America was going to do nothing for China at the Conference and therefore had no desire to go. Such an attitude is nonconstructive, and lacks common sense. What is needed throughout China more than anything else at the present moment is a public attitude of commonsense toward the discussions at Washington. The inculcation of such an attitude rests largely with the press.

If the Chinese allow a feeling of resentment against America to sweep over them Japan will be quick to take advantage thereof. The result might be the nullification of the work of the Conference and the extinguishing of the last glimmer of hope for China's national salvation,



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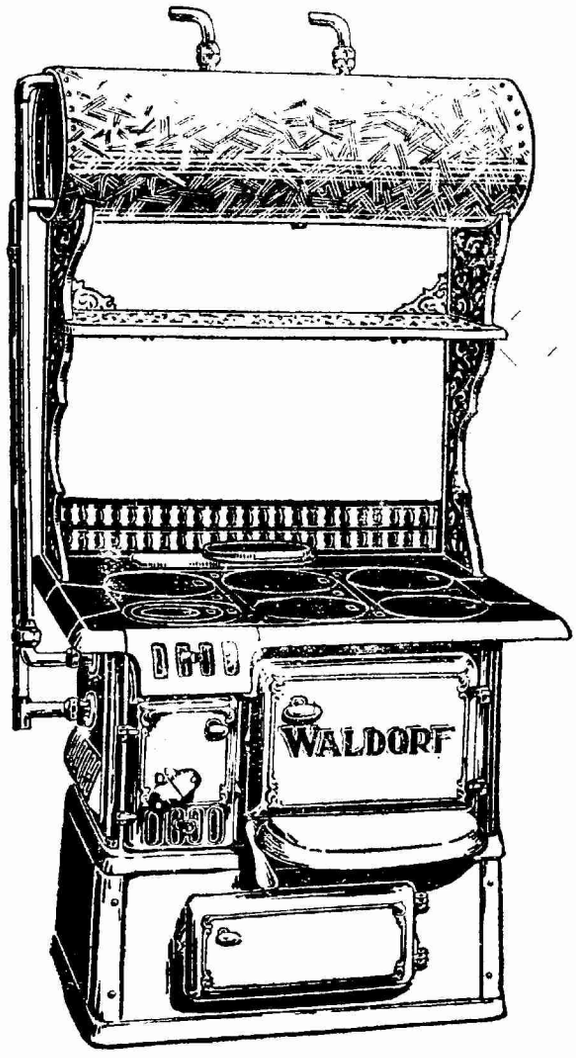

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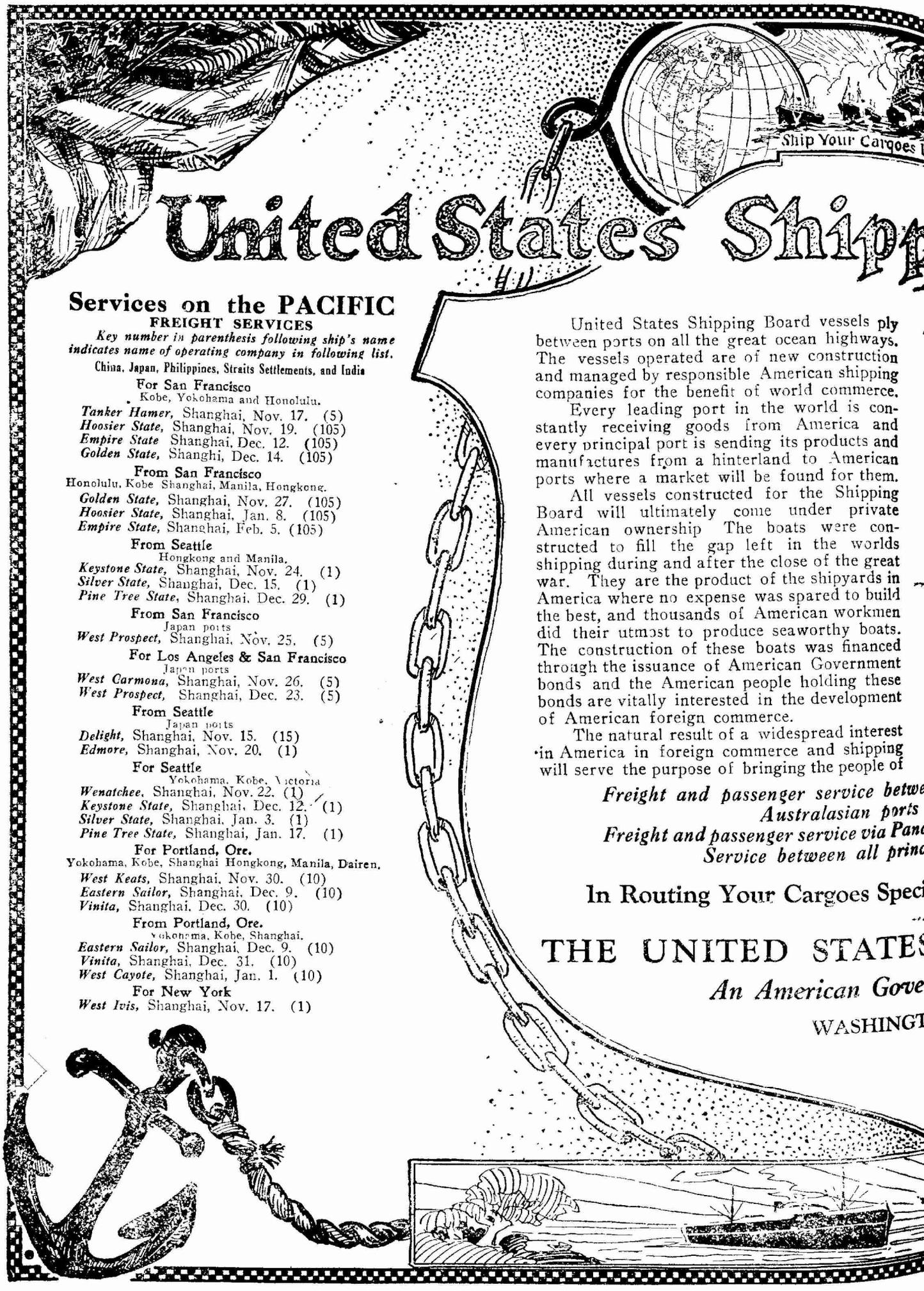

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Empire State Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghi, Dec. 14. (105)

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Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 24. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (1)

From San Francisco
Japan ports

West Prospect, Shanghai, Nov. 25. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco
Japan ports

West Carmona, Shanghai, Nov. 26. (5)
West Prospect, Shanghai, Dec. 23. (5)

From Seattle
Japan ports

Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 15. (15)
Edmore, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (1)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 30. (10)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 9. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Dec. 30. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.

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Services on the PACIFIC

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Empire State. Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 19. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 14. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 24. (3)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec 29. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

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(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5052-5053
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CHINA

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Who's Who in China

General Tsao Ying, Commander of the 26th Division.
(曹錡師長字子振)

General Tsao Ying, Commander of the 26th Division, was born in Tientsin on March 15, 1873. He is a brother of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of the same province.

He studied at the Military Academy, Tientsin. After graduation, he was teacher of geography at a school in the same city. In 1907, he contributed food for famine relief in Shansi, and was awarded the rank of magistrate.

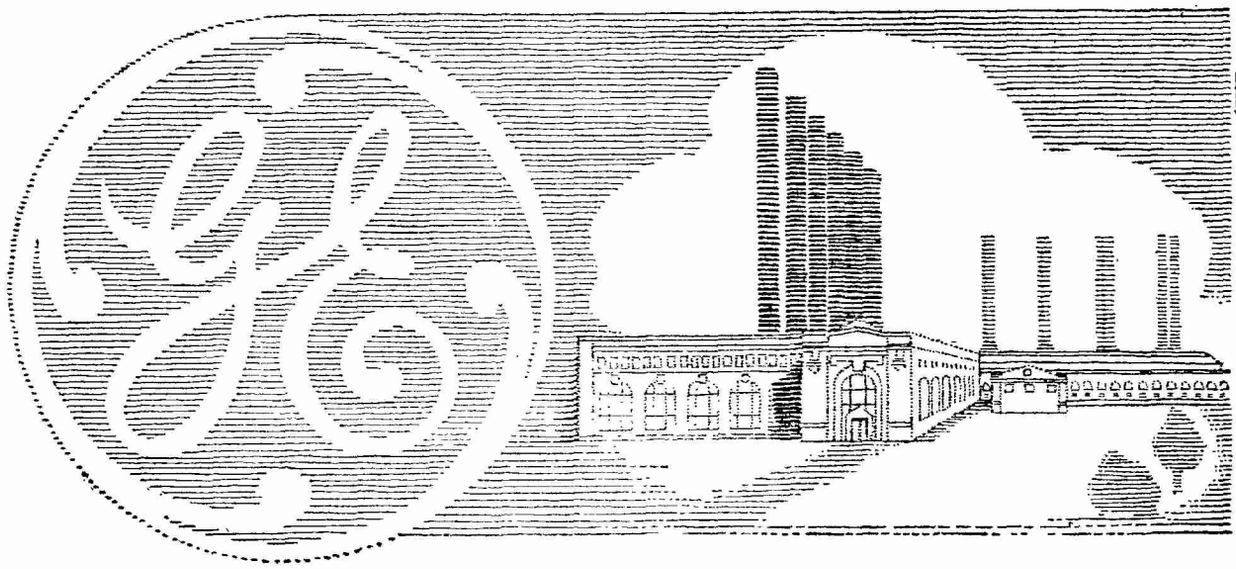
He went to Mukden subsequently and joined the General Staff there as a non-commissioned officer. He was sent to make an investigation of the boundary question in Manchuli and Siberia, and wrote a phamphlet thereon.

Upon the completion of his work in this connection he was promoted to be the first class member of the transportation department, and concurrently was a member of the second bureau for the compilation of military maps.

Later he was a judge of the autumn manoeuvres in Manchuria. In 1909 he was adviser to the Intelligence Bureau in Manchuria. In 1910 he was transferred to the Military Survey School as sub-director. Subsequently he was promoted to be superintendent and acting director.

In 1912 General Tsao was appointed dean of the Military Survey School. In 1913 he was transferred to the Board of General Staff at Peking to act as special intelligence officer. In 1915 he was appointed aide de camp to the General Officer Commanding the Precautionary Troops on the Yangtse River.

In 1916 he was appointed the first class aide de camp to the headquarters of the troops in mobilization, and concurrently acted as adviser to the commander. He was promoted at the same time to the



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rank of colonel with the brevet rank of lieutenant general.

In the late part of the year he was transferred to the Tuchun Yamen of Chihli as chief adviser. In 1917 he was appointed chief of the general staff of the expeditionary force sent against General Chang Hsun who attempted to restore the monarchy.

In the same year he was promoted to be general commanding the Fourth Mixed Brigade. In 1918 he was chief of the general staff of the first wing of the Territorial Force. He was given the Fifth Order of Merit, and promoted to the rank of major general.

About the same time he was appointed Defence Commissioner at Shanhaikwan. He took part in the suppression of the Anfu trouble in 1920. On account of his meritorious service he was given the Fourth Order of Merit, and the Five Dragon Sword, when the Anfu politicians were expelled from Peking.

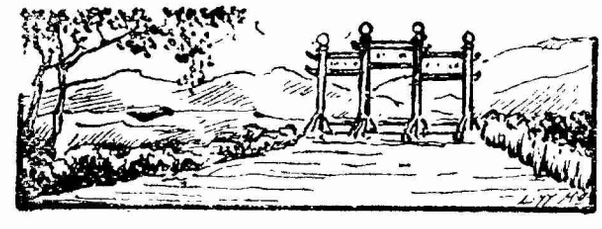
He was appointed by the government to command the 26th Division formed of the 4th and 5th Mixed Brigades, which he had formerly commanded.

Y. C. Tong Dies

Y. C. Tong, (Tong Yuen-cham) managing director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and one of the oldest residents of Shanghai, died at his home, 640 Avenue Haig, on Thursday, November 10, following a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Tong had a first attack on Monday afternoon and was taken to the Red Cross Hospital, afterward recovering slightly and being removed to his home, when death followed early Thursday morning.

Mr. Tong is one of the oldest American-returned students and was born in Hsiangshan, Kuangtung, in 1860, receiving the rudiments of his education at Tong Kar Village schools. After having received his primary education in Shanghai schools he was sent to America and upon arrival there in 1872 entered Columbia University. He was recalled to China by the Manchu government, where he was employed by the Telegraph Administration, afterwards becoming the director general of the administration. In connection with other duties he was often asked by the government concurrently to act in official capacities, and was once government representative in Shanghai. Under the Tsing Dynasty, Mr. Tong's official rank was that of Expectant Taotai, and was decorated by the government of several foreign, countries and after the establishment of the Republic of China was also decorated by the President.

Mr. Tong, in addition to his duties connected with the bank was very active in public life, both in the foreign and Chinese communities. He was a member and officer of the American University Club; the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; The Union Club; The Rotary Club; the Canton Guild; He was on the consultative board of the Whangpoo Conservancy; the committee of the Harvard and German Medical School; the Red Cross Hospital; International Institute; the World's Chinese Students' Federation; the Fu Tan College; the Chi-Sue Girls' School., etc.



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KOFA

Central China College Opens Fall Session

Ginling College, Nanking, the only college in central China open to women, has an enrollment this year of seventy-one students. This number includes Freshmen, upper classmen and specials. In this college the classes are all conducted in the English language. A very fine library in English is open to the students for preparation of their English subjects. One strong branch of the college is the Chinese Department where the students may continue their study in the Chinese classics. This department is growing in staff and equipment. The steady growth of the college in all of its departments is most gratifying, this being the seventh year of its work. Students may elect an arts course or a science course which includes Biology, Chemistry and Physics, full preparation being given for entrance in a medical college or a combination of the two Courses may be desirable.

Modern languages, German and French are offered, as well as Latin. Four new teachers were added to the staff of the college this year, making a faculty group of twenty. The president of the college, Mrs. Thurston, is now en route to Manila, Canton and other centers where, as a member of the China Education Commission, of which Dr. Burton of Columbia University is chairman, a survey of educational work in China is being made. Mrs. Thurston represents on this Commission Mandarin-speaking sections of north and central China in the education of girls and women.

Dr. Mary E. Wooley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, is expected to address the students and friends on Founders' Day, November 14.

Men and Events

Clarence Martin, industrial chemist, of the Fonseca Bay Company, 61 Rue Du Consulat, has recently come to Shanghai where he plans to engage in business. Mr. Martin is stopping at the Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Ray MacKay of Gillespie and Sons, Hankow, arrived in Shanghai last week from Japan on the *S S. Hoosier State* enroute to Hankow where he is located. Mr. MacKay went to Japan to meet his mother, Mrs. Harold MacKay who has come East on a pleasure trip.

Dr. Drexler, professor of Dung Chi University gave a lecture on "Radio Aktivitat" to the students of Dung Chi University, on Wednesday evening, November 9 at 7.45 o'clock in the college Assembly Hall, Woosung Forts. C. H. Burke Yui, social chairman of Dung Chi Medical Association, presided at the meeting.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of J. Bradford Crow of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Miss Gladys Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Mann, to take place at their home, 433 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on Thursday, December 1, at 8:30 o'clock. A reception will follow the marriage ceremony at 9:30 o'clock.

Miss Mary Opal Powell, R. N., a sister of J. B. Powell of the *Weekly Review of the Far East*, and Miss M. Powell, recently arrived in Shanghai. Miss Powell is a graduate nurse of the Parker Memorial Hospital at Columbia. Mo., and St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., and will join the nursing staff at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, about December 1.

An Ordinance dealing with rent profiteering in the French Concession has recently been issued by the French Consul-General, and is dated as becoming effective from November 3. Renting property with a view to speculating excess rentals, and "key" money are dealt with in the ordinance and is specially designed to limit the operations of persons whose business is the renting of houses for the purpose of subleasing at a large profit.

N. Gist Gee, formerly professor at Soochow University, has recently returned to Shanghai on his way around the world. Mr. Gee is representing the Spencer Lens Company of Buffalo, N. Y. and will travel in Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Gee will be in Shanghai a few days before departing for

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the Upper Yangtze and on his return to Shanghai will be here a short time before proceeding South.

Clark H. Minor, now the European commercial manager of the International General Electric Company, has been visiting in New York for several months and returns to his post in London shortly, sailing from New York on the *Aquitania* on October 4. Recently, while in New York, Mr. Minor had conferred upon him an additional decoration from the Chinese government his latest honor being the third Order of Chiao Ho. Mrs. Minor renewed her acquaintance with many of her former friends in Peking who are now in New York. Mr. Minor's London address is, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, London, W. C. 2.

A committee on Sales Promotion and Publicity, composed of Americans and Filipinos in business circles in Manila, was organized recently, according to a report published by the Philippine Government Commercial Agency. The purpose of the organization is said to be to "investigate and study present methods of production, marketing, manufacturing, distribution and sale of Philippine products: to formulate plans for a greater and more uniform production and consumption of Philippine products, and to assist the government, in an advisory capacity, in the dissemination of needful publicity to the people of the Philippines."

Major General William Crozier, United States Army, retired, arrived in Shanghai this week; from Chungking enroute to Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, and returning to America by way of Suez. General Crozier, will be in Shanghai until Saturday November 12, when he will embark on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru* for Manila. He is accompanied by Mrs. Crozier and they will spend the next two years in travelling before returning to their home at Washington, D. C. Gen. and Mrs. Crozier are stopping at the Astor House.

Dr. Hodgkin, who made such a deep impression in Hongkong by his series of lectures on world reconstruction, was much impressed on his visit to Canton with the very hopeful spirit prevailing in the city. In no place he had visited in China had he found such a widespread desire for democratic reform and greater optimism for the future. In fact Dr. Hodgkin almost went as far as expressing the opinion that Canton was the hope of China. This is indeed a fine tribute by a profound British thinker who has spent many years in missionary effort in the country and those of us who have watched the progress of the southern capital within quite recent times will concede that it is not undeserved. In no province has so much been done, or even attempted in so short a time to bring about real reforms. The bold step taken in abolishing the gambling evil and thus sacrificing millions of dollars sorely needed by an almost bankrupt exchequer, is only one of the many outstanding instances in which the Government of the southern province has so clearly indicated its progressive policy.

News from North China

The American Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin, will give a tiffin in honor of the Economist Consul, Frederick Lee, on November 9, at 12.30.

F. R. Sites, of the United States Steel Corporation, Shanghai, arrived at Tientsin on November 1 and left for Dairen the following day.

Li Shih-wei, general director of the Sino-Japanese Bank of Commerce, and ex-Minister of Finance, has been appointed by President Hsu as his High Financial Advisor.

The offices of the American Legation will be closed on November 11, in honor of America's unknown soldier whose body is to be laid in its last resting place on that day.

Ex-President General Li Yuan-hung entertained, at his residence in Tientsin, Colonel Martin and Colonel Charles R. Noyes with a party of army officers at tiffin on November 3.

Mrs. Schurman will be at home at the American Legation on Fridays from five to seven o'clock during the months of November, December and January, beginning Friday, November 4.

A number of Koreans in Tientsin travelled about the foreign settlements and the native city on November 4, in a

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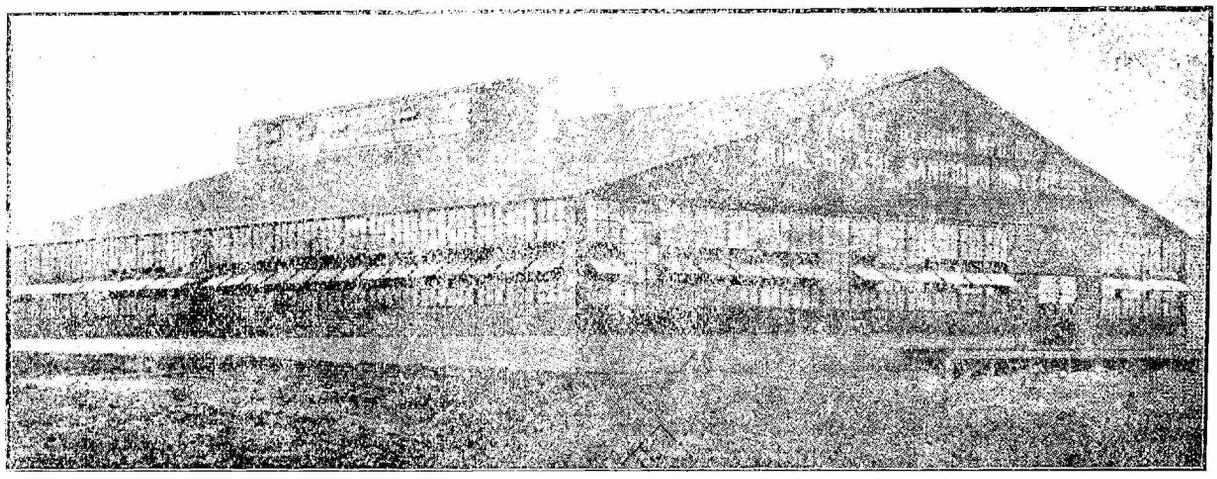

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The foreign communities in Peking have decided to hold a torchlight procession on the evening of November 10, and field sports on the next day in commemoration of the Armistice Day.

M. Rouch, engineer to the French Municipality, Tientsin, left for home on October 31, not expecting to return. His numerous friends gathered at the station and gave him a rousing send-off.

J. E. Hayes, president of J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation, Tientsin, left on October 29 for the United States by way of Shanghai. Mr. Hayes expects to be away from China for six months.

Kao Lin-wei, who has been hitherto the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed the Minister of Finance to succeed Li Shih-wei by a Presidential Mandate issued on October 28.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States of America and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, have been raised to plenipotentiary rank by a Presidential Mandate, issued on November 2.

It was decided in the Cabinet Meeting held in the morning of November 3 that imposition of the famine surtax on likin should be continued for another year in those provinces which have suffered famine or flood this year.

A three-day conference will be held in Paotingfu to which all the important military men of the Chihli faction are invited to be present. It will be held on November 10 and last until Nov. 19 and will be under the leadership of Marshal Tsao Kun.

Major S. T. Dockray, the owner of "Carthorse" who won the Champions at Tientsin last Thursday, gave a dinner to the racing members of the Peking Club at the home of Mr. H. F. Payne in the West City on the evening of November 3.

Two American football teams, the Fifteenth Infantry under Captain Hutchins and the U. S. Marines under Captain Lott, have been invited to Taiyuanfu as the guests of the Governor of Shansi to play an exhibition game for the benefit of the Chinese troops.

Members of the United Service Association, Tientsin, will celebrate Armistice Day by having their annual dinner at the United Service Club. After the dinner the members and their friends will attend the dance which is to be held at the Astor House at 10.30 o'clock.

Nearly one hundred Russians, who are driven out of their native country by famine, have recently arrived in Peking where they are trying to find a living. Although they possess passports issued by the Taoyin of Kirin, they are being strictly watched by the metropolitan police.

Ma Lin-yi, Vice-Minister of Education, who has been embarrassed by the financial problems since he entered the Ministry acting as the Minister concurrently, has tendered his resignation. It is reported that Tung Kang, Minister of Justice, is also contemplating resignation owing to his inability to obtain funds.

General Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun and concurrently Civil Governor of Shantung, is now visiting in the Capital and wroking against the activities of those parties who are trying to remove him from his present position. The Shantung delegations are calling upon the President and the Premier demanding Tien's removal.

A house famine has been strongly felt in Tientsin, the cause of which being the influx of Russians, the constant fear of an approaching conflict between the Manchurian and Chihli warlords, and buiding up of big mansions in place of ordinary living quarters. The rise in rent is almost 100 percent compared with that of two or three years ago

Chinese bankers in Peking are busily building new vaults close to Legation Quarter. The logical conclusion from such things is that they are by no means certain that there will not be trouble in Peking in the not very distant future. For the last few days the hours of day-light have been marked by feverish activity in the building of a large number of new vaults.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Customs Administration, is going to America very soon according to latest news from authoritative Chinese sources. It is said that his mission is to lay before the Pacific Conference plans for the improvement of the Chinese financial situation and to take up the matter of the increase of customs revenue with a view to consolidating and paying off the unauthorized loans made against the salt surplus.

The Peking Union Medical College announces the opening of its lecture course for the year 1921-22. The subject for this year is "An Outline of History" and the course will follow more or less closely at the lines of the recent

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book of that name by H. G. Wells. The first lecture will be given on the evening of November 4 in the college auditorium. Dr. Charles Packard will speak on the topic "The Making of Our World."

At the final meeting of the team workers in the Peking Y. W. C. A. finance campaign a total of $20,000 was reported as being assured. Although this amount is $14,000 short of the money required to purchase the new site for the association and to provide for the operating expenses for the next two years, it was decided not to extend the time for the general campaign but to enter into a quiet effort to make up the shortage by a few large gifts.

The American Red Cross staff which has been engaged in the construction of highways in the province of Shansi has been highly praised by General Yen in his recent dispatch to the Peking government reporting on the opening of the roads built by famine refugees under the direction of the American Red Cross. General Yen closes his dispatch by recommending that all the members of the organization be rewarded for their services by the Chinese government.

A brilliant celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday was held on October 31 at the Japanese Consulate. The morning review of the Japanese troops was held by Major General Suzuki, officer in command. At 11:30, Major General Suzuki held an at home at his residence. At 12:30 o'clock Consul General Funatsu received friends in the Japanese Club. The different functions were attended by a large number of Japanese, Chinese, and foreigners in Tientsin.

Chinese reply to Japanese memorandum of October 19 was intended to be handed to Mr. Obata on the afternoon of November 2 when the Japanese Minister called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was not realized because it was found necessary to revise the reply at the last moment. The revision was completed by the afternoon of November 3 and the revised work was delivered to the Japanese Legation at 4 o'clock. The contents was made public on the noon of November 4.

The Lo Li Hotel in the Japanese concession, Tientsin, where opium traffic had been conducted for quite a number of years, suddenly received a visit from the head of the Japanese Police on the evening of October 29. The Japanese officer made a search from room to room. Some sixteen persons were arrested and three carloads of opium, morphia and other narcotic drugs, were brought to the police headquarters. Meantime the city police had made a similar capture in the native city.

The President has officially rejected the resignation of the Minister of War, General Tsai Chen-hsun and sent his chief secretary, Wu Chi-sun, to Tienstin to urge General Tsai to withdraw his resignation and resume office immediately. General Tsai is expected to return to the Capital shortly although it is uncertain whether he will remain in office. The cause of his sudden resignation is his inability of getting funds for the Ministry and the insubordination of his inferiors.

The authorities in charge of securing the right of way for the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang Railway are experiencing trouble in connection with passage through a Mohammedan cemetery. The graves are not provided with stone monuments so the removal of bodies is made difficult or even impossible. The authorities have offered very liberal terms but the Mohammedan families refuse to accept them and insist that their forefathers' cemetery should not be touched. The matter is still at a deadlock.

The Chamber of Commerce at Urga is making certain representations to General Chang Tso-lin, High commissioner of Mongolia, with regard to the recovery of Urga. This organization is anxious to secure (1); the restoration of Chinese jurisdiction over Urga, (2) reopening of telegraphic and postal communication between Urga and Kalgan, (3) resumption of direct motorcar service between these two points, (4) arrangement for the export of food-stuffs to Russia for famine relief there, and (5) the establishment of Chinese police stations along the route from Kalgan to Urga.

The inauguration meeting of the Sino-Scandinavian Banking Corporation, Limited, was held in the premises of the Bank at 22 Chang Sheng Hutung on November 1. Chiang Tien-to, former acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was elected president of the bank, and Harold Skappel, who is the principal promoter on the Norwegian side, and Chow Hsiang-cheng, a director of the Industrial Bureau in Canton, were elected vice-presidents. Operations will be started by the bank in a few days and branches will be established at the same time in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

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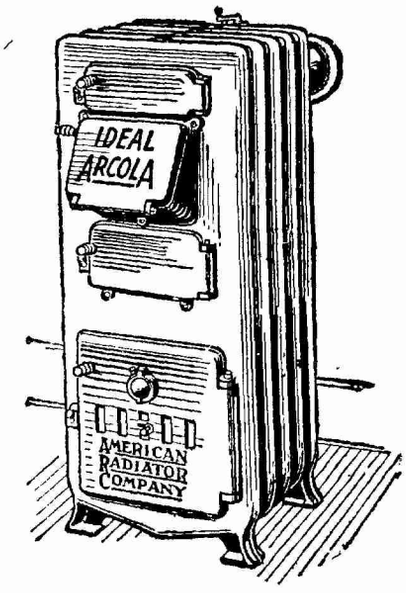

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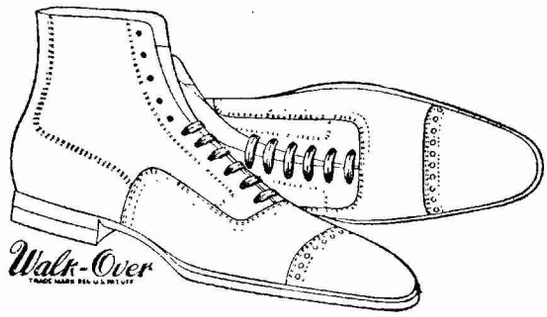

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The ex-Emperor visited the palace of his father, Prince Chun, on the morning of October 29 and paid his respects to the body of his mother, the late Princess Chun. The funeral took place on the morning of the following day. The ceremonies observed throughout the whole funeral service were those usually accorded only to an Empress. An enormous number of people filled every available space along the streets through which the funeral procession moved westward towards the destination at Changpinghsien District where the late Princess Chun was laid at rest on the night of October 30 in the Family Mausoleum of Prince Chun, brother of the late Emperor Kuangsu and father of the ex-Emperor Hsuantung.

Shantung will be dry for one year on account of the failure of harvest resulting from flood and drought of the recent years. Everywhere the starving people are urgently requiring food, so one of the most important relief measures is to save grain from being used in making wines and liquors. There are about 20,000 distilleries in the whole province, each consuming about 2,400 catties of kaoliang in ten days, making a total consumption of grain in ten days over 240,000,000 catties. The quantity of grain thus saved in one year can feed the whole population of Shantung—about 40 million-for more than four months. The authorities of Shantung have already issued orders in the form of public proclamation throughout the province to the above effect.

Following the appointment of Kao Lin-wei to the portfolio of Finance, there comes the question of who shall be the Vice-Ministers of Finance. Chinese sources declare that both Pan Fu, present Vice-Minister holding the post of Director-General of Salt Administration, and Nu Chung-shu, present Vice-Minister, looking after the Ministry work, will resign and their respective successors will probably be Wong Shih-yuan, former Vice-Minister of Finance, and Wang Yung-kiang Chang Tso-lin's "financial expert." Pan Fu is said to be working for the post of Civil Governor of Shantung, his native province, and he will most likely get it in view of the fact that General Tien Chung-yu's position is shaking owing to strong opposition to his administration in that province.

The new Minister of Finance, Kao Ling-Wei, assumed his duties, on the morning of November 2. It is understood that General Chang Tso-lin consented to the appointment of Mr. Kao, Tsao Kun's nominee, to the portfolio of Finance on the condition that Wang Yung-kiang, the Finance Commissioner of Fengtien, shall be given the post of the Chief of Salt Administration. Now Chang Tso-lin is pressing hard for the carrying out of that condition. But the Premier is fighting equally hard against the removal of Pan Fu from the Salt Administration post. He says that he will only consent to Pan's removal if the latter is given the Director-Generalship of the Tobacco and Wine Administration. This means the removal of Chang Shao-lin, the protege of the President. In view of all these complications, the Cabinet crisis cannot be considered as being over.

Peking November 4, 1921.

News from Central China

R. R. Service, who has spent sixteen years in Chengtu, Szechuen, with Mrs. Service, in connection with the Y. M. C. A. work there, has opened Y. M. C. A. work in the crowded mentropolis of Chungking. A strong organization committee is at work in Chungking to start this new line of work.

R. A. Currie, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, has handed over charge of the Customs establishment in Hankow to F. Maze this week. On account of his ill health, he is taking a four month furlough. He left Hankow on Wednesday when many of his friends gave him a hearty send-off.

General Crozier, for twenty years head of the Bureau of Ordinance of the U. S. War Department at Washington, who has now retired from government service and is traveling in China, returned to Hankow from a brief trip to the upper Yangtze valley. Accompanied by Mrs. Crozier, he left for Shanghai at the beginning of the week.

Edward L. Hall, educational secretary of the Wuhan Metropolitan Y. M. C. A. has just returned to China, and is expected to arrive in Hankow before long. He has been in America on furlough, where he took some advance work in vocational guidance in Columbia University, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Education.

The troops of General Shen Hung-ying, who was recently routed from Kwangsi by the Canton troops and was compelled to take his refuge in Hengchow, Hunan, are reported to be moving into Kiangsi province, where Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan is welcoming them in the hope of securing military assistance to protect Kiangsi from the reported Canton expedition.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, was at home at his official residence to his Japanese and foreign

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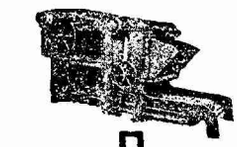
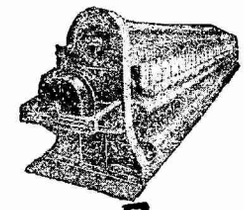

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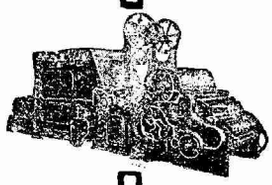
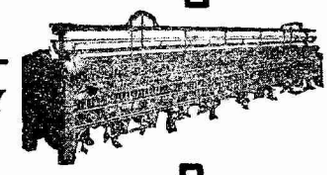

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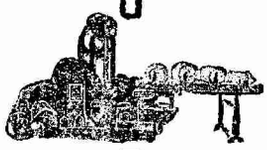
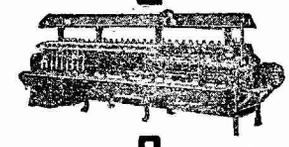

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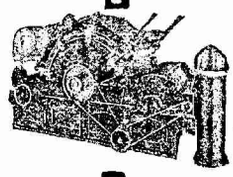
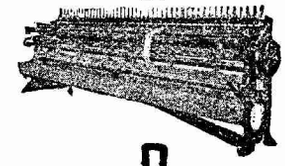

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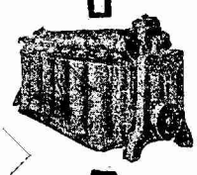
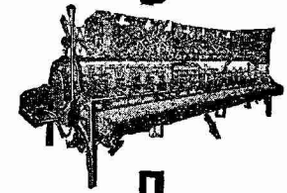
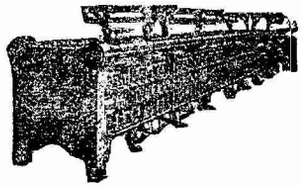
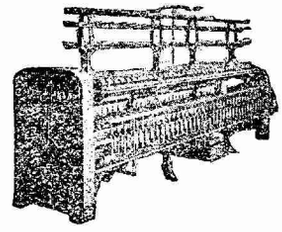
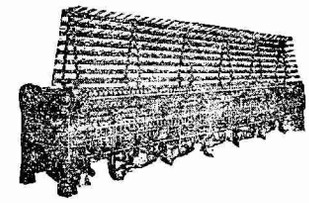
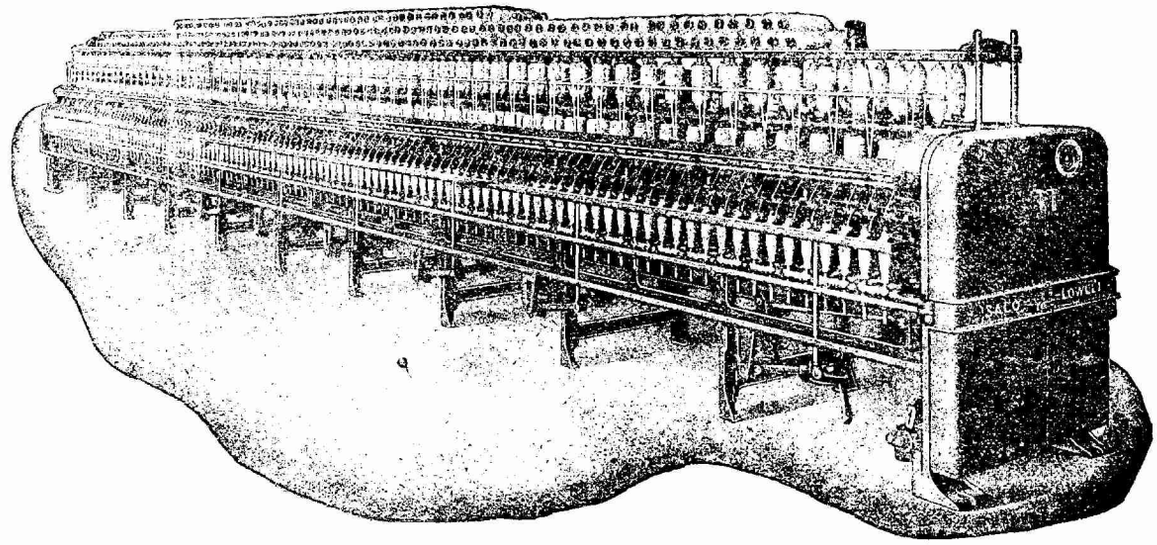



18-551

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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Agents in China

friends on the occasion of the Japanese Imperial Birthday celebration on October 31. Chinese officials and the various consular representatives at Hankow were present besides whom there were many foreign naval officers and business men of the town.

General Chang Fu-lai, commander of the 25th Division of Chihli troops, has been appointed by Wu Pei-fu to be the commander-in-chief of Chihli forces in Hupeh and Hunan with his headquarters at Yochow. General Chang accompanied General Wu Pei-fu to Hankow from Yochow, but has returned to the latter place again to look after the defence along the Hupeh-Hunan border.

C. J. Carroll, engineer-in-chief of the Szechuen Hankow Railway, has returned to Hankow from an extensive trip over the line, he will shortly leave for America. The construction of Hankow-Ichang section on the Szechuen-Hankow line will probably be delayed for a considerable time to come, as the funds monthly appropriated for its construction has not been forthcoming for several months..

The first through train on the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wuchang to Changsha since the break down during the summer fighting this year, was sent off from the Wuchang end on the morning of November 1, and a telegram was subsequently received from Changsha announcing its safe arrival at Changsha. Through booking on the line has now been resumed, although there has been some hitches in keeping up a normal service.

Z. T. Koo, associate general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, arrived here yesterday from Peking. He announced at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. this morning the plans and arrangements that have been made for holding the World's Christian Students Federation conference at Peking next year. Christian student delegates will be sent from various cities in China to attend this conference.

A copyright proposition was proposed at a meeting of the Hankow Russian Municipal Council that the council should enter into a scheme to take up the rights of sales and publication in Asia of a history of the Great War, written especially from the Russian standpoint. The proposal was rejected, as the majority of the Council felt that neither the trust fund nor the credit of the council should be used for purpose.

The irreconcilable attitude of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Canton government, has been responsible for disturbances over China, and especially the state of disunion and prolonged civil strife, so General Wu Pei-fu informed a British friend in an interview, General Wu also expressed his hope that the Southerners would soon come to realize the awkward position the country has been placed, and speedily come to terms with the northern government.

A telegram was received by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan from General Chao Heng-ti, Commander of Hunan, denying the report that fighting had taken place between Li Lieh-chun and Shen Hung-ying, and reporting that the southern portion of Hunan province is at present quite peaceful. Reports were rife last week that Chao Heng-ti was threatened by Li Lieh-chun near Changsha, and that the Canton expedition against Peking via Hunan had started fire already.

General Wu Pei-fu, who has returned to Hankow from Ichang by way of Yochow, will leave next week for Paotingfu, where he will have an important military conference with Tsao Kun, probably Chang Tso-ling, and other Northern commanders. After that he will return to Loyang, the important military station on the Peking-Hankow railway line, which post he has been keeping as his headquarters as Assistant Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

A party of the members of the Japanese Parliament has been visiting Hankow from Tokyo. During their stay here they have been royally entertained by the Japanese community. The party will probably return to Shanghai. They are in China under instruction from the Tokyo government to gather information regarding the present trends of thinking of the Chinese people. They were also entertained by the military and civil governors of Wuchang and the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

A reception was given yesterday by the Italian Consul at Hankow, Cav. Ros, in commemoration of Italy's victory over Austria. All foreign gunboats in port hoisted the Italian flag. The reception was very largely attended by representatives of various nationalities and their consuls and navy officers. General Wu Pei-fu graced the occasion by his presence, while a number of Chinese high officials were also present. One of the features of the entertainment was a display of Japanese dancing by four Japanese geisha.

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From November to June inclusive.

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18-553

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificent scenic regions, traversing the great plains ot Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communicafion with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-554

The total expenditures of the military campaign against the Szechuenese invaders of Hupeh are estimated to approximate $20,000,000. About half of this sum will be paid by the Peking government, while the other half will probably be raised from local sources. The local Chinese bankers in Hankow are requested by the authorities to cooperate with the Hupeh Provincial treasury in advancing a loan to cover part of the Szechuen war expenses. Telegrams have been sent to Peking urging immediate remittances to be made in order to wind up the accounts.

Chang Shao-tseng, the promoter of the Lushan National Convention, will shortly leave for Shanghai, after which he will travel over other northern provinces in the interest of the National Convention plan, of which Wu Pei-fu is a partner. In an interview, he informed the writer that the outlook of the convention is very bright, inasmuch as correspondence has been kept up with Dr. Wu Ting-fang who is inquiring into the possibility of convocating a convention and the nature of its proceedings. Mr. Chang also told the writer that Wu Pei-fu is backing up this project, and will be willing to take up arms to overawe any opposition when he is obliged to do so.

E. S. Little, the Australian Trade Commissioner for China, whose appointment marked the awakening of the Australian government to the trade possibilities of Australia with other nations, visited Hankow this week from Kuling. Speaking at the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, Mr. Little remarked that with the immense resources of Australia, that country will soon be able to compete with other nations if the marketing conditions on the world markets are made known to Australian exporters who will then prepare their export products to meet the demand of other countries. He enumerated before members of the Hankow Chamber the products of Australia, which he added are sufficient to support two hundred million people, while Australia is occupied with only a negligible six millions. Mr. Little left for Shanghai on Friday.

Hankow, November 5, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 5. Peking dispatch announces China fails to get the $16,000,000 offered by famous Chicago banker but two small loans may be made in time to prevent the government's default,——General Wu holds conference to discuss plans whereby military funds may be raised to the amount of $10.000,000, with chambers of commerce pledging their support to raise $500,000.——Member of Chihli Provincial Assembly advances proposal that in absence of Parliament, the country should appoint delegates to form assembly representative of Chinese national opinion so China may present united front at Conference——Decided stand taken on Shangtung question at conference of British chambers of commerce.

November 6. New hope for settlement of Shantung expressed in new memorandum by Chinese government to Japanese Legation, according to Peking dispatch.——Chengtu dispatch says Szechueneze army is after loot, but 6,000 are slain.

November 7. Peking dispatch says J. Abbott, and Mr. Stevens are still without authority to sign the loan agreement on the Wine and Tobacco tax security, the supposition is that the Chicago banking group are conferring with the Consortium as to whether Chinese credit is too seriously damaged to warrant a bond of issue.

November 8. Peking report says United States may end recognition government has reinfored the American financiers warning that any failure to make immediate and satisfactory arrangement covering the defalcation seriously threatens the credit of the Peking government in America.

GENERAL

November 3. According to Washington dispatch the Pacific Conference is destined to accomplish tangible results, and various delegates express optimism in regard to coming session.——According to Dublin dispatch, four Irish women scale the way at Mount Joy prison in the most daring escape in the prison's history.

Novermber 4. Delegates arrive at Washington for Pacific Conference and all express keen desire to be present at meeting of world's greatest powers in momentous discussion.——Large crowds witness departure of British delegates to Washington Conference.

November 5. According to Hague report the government has introduced into the Second Chamber a new naval program, aiming at the defense of the motherland and the colonies by the means of small craft and material.——London report says next payment due the Allies from Germany is 500,000,000 gold marks to be paid in January, this being the third quarterly instalment of the 2,000,000,000, due annually under Article Four of the schedule of payments.——London dispatch says attention of British government has been called to treatment of British subjects heretofore detained at Ellis Island, S. S. Immigration station and negotiations are proceeding granting permanent improvement in this connection.——Owing to seriousness of Irish question, Lloyd George will be unable to attend Washington Conference,

November 6. Tokio report says Japan's Premier, Hara, is assassinated and dies instantly resulting in cabinet crisis. ——American delegates to Disarmament Conference have already prepared a definite scheme for a far-reaching reduction of armaments, which they will submit at the conference at its outset, according to Washington dispatch.—— Damages estimated at over $1,000,000 by a fire in the Erie railroad yards at Weehawken, according to New York dispatch.——Beatty in crossing America gives address at Chicago at which he expresses hope that Britain and America stand together for fellowship's sake.——General strike of miners in middle west of United States, according to dispatches received, with 1,300 miners of the Peabody mines on strike at Seringville, Illinois, Athens, Ohio, and Pittsburgh.

November 7. According to Washington dispatch, Congress will be asked to vote $10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the coming fiscal year, this amount being $2,500,000 about the appropriations for the current year.

November 8. Putnam Weale, noted writer on Eastern affairs, upon reaching Washington intimates that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is in fine shreds and is only a scrap of paper.——Admiral Sato, Governor-General of Korea, has been called to Palace at Tokio and the possibility of his being Premier is conceded, since assissination of Premier Hara.——Press reports in London intimate the resignation of Lloyd George if he fails to bring about satisfactory settlement of Irish question which is at most critical state.

November 9. Paris dispatch says America must take a middle ground at the Conference and not insist on too great an abandonment by Japan of her *status quo* in China or war will be imminent, this being opinion of French politicians,

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CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Edited by Verne Dyson

Competition in trade from its nature must be more or less heartless; sentiment and sympathy are not pronounced elements in commercial life. There is, however, a decided difference between the traditional and accepted view that "business is business" and downright dishonesty and treachery.

In America and in Europe there is a standard of ethics which governs or at least serves as a helpful ideal in commercial intercourse, but in the Orient where various nationals, actuated by adverse national policies, are contending for trade supremacy, there seems to be no such thing as ethics.

This lack of trade ethics is one of the surest signs of the subtleties, instability and perils of doing business in China. Under stress of circumstances the best of business men will at times resort to sharp practices, but in the West such cases are the exception whereas in the Far East apparently they are the rule.

Logically, American officials—in view of the general policy of the Open Door—were the first to point out and to protest against unethical and treacherous business methods and to urge the granting of equal opportunities to all nationals. Dr. Schurman, the American Minister in Peking, discussed in a recent speech the subtle and underhanded discrimination against American traders. It is well to note that he pleads for fair-dealing, not only for American business men but for equal opportunities for the exporters and importers of every other nation. The protest was directed against foreigners rather than the Chinese.

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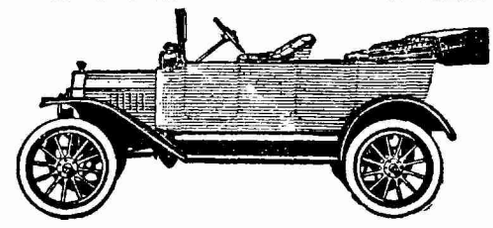

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18-555

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Much has been said of late about "making the world safe for democracy." China's business world needs to be made safe for the business man—regardless of his nationality.

Shanghai

Medical Leeches—The editor of the *Chinese Chemist and Druggist* has received a letter of inquiry from a London firm which proposes to develop a market in China for medical leeches. The practice of using leeches in the treatment of certain human diseases is very old, but apparently this is the first instances when leeches become an article of international commerce.

Cotton Mill Tools—To supply an urgent need, the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association of Shanghai has formed the Chinese Iron Works Company for the special purpose of manufacturing tools and engineering machinery which are needed in cotton mills. The company is capitalized for $300,000. A factory site of forty mow has been purchased at Woosung, It is expected the buildings will be completed by January 1, 1922.

Albumen and Yolks—Chen Kou-Ping, a Cantonese merchant, has organized the Fu Lin Egg Manufacturing Company with a capital of $40,000. The concern will prepare egg albumen and yolks for foreign exportation. The plant will be located at Hsieng Ling di, Canton Road.

Machinery from Germany—Part of a large shipment of machinery and engineering tools, ordered from Germany for a new coal mining company at Hanchow, has arrived in Shanghai for reshipment to final destination. The order, placed through the Simens China Engineering Company, includes six tramcars and large quantities of electrical supplies. The mining company, headed by General Lu Yung-chen-jao, former tuchun of Chekiang, is preparing to develop coal mining properties near Hanchow.

China

Satin Factories in Chekiang—The Chekiang Board of Industry reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking that the province has more than 2,500 factories of which 1,800 are native satin producing plants and 218 are machine-weaving plants. The total capital invested amounts to $64,750,000, and employment is given to 146,000 laborers.

Metal Imports Doubled—The value of metals imported into China in the past seven years has more than doubled in seven years. In 1913 the value was Tls. 28,968,156, and in 1920 it had increased to Tls, 61,565.175. Iron and mild steel lead the list of which the following are the principal items:

Iron (pig and wrought)	Tls. 5,567,009
Tinned plate sheets	589.388
Copper	476,195
Galvanized iron	339,192
Iron anchors	332,254
Steel	162,679
Lead	73.291
Tinfoil	52,128
Mercury	474

Wood Oil is Firm—The British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow reports: "Wood oil is firm owing to small supplies in hand and arriving. Native merchants are reported to be buying white vegetable tallow."

Kwangtung Silk—The silk manufacturers of Shuntak, Kwangtung, expect to export one hundred million dollars worth of silk in a comparatively short period, according to word from the South. The present trade development is the most promising in the history of the district. Scarcity of silk stocks in the northern provinces, it is said, has diverted the foreign buyers to the South.

Ex-President's Company—The Hua Chen Trust Company has been organized in Peking by General Li Yuan-hung, former president of the republic of China with the prime object of making loans to the government and to individuals for industrial development. The capital is $10,000,000.

Another Commercial Port Proposed—The plan to open Chengchow, Honan, as a commercial port has the backing of the Honan provincial officials and of the ministries concerned in Peking. Surveys have been made and regulations formulated.

Orient's Largest Steel Plant—The South Manchurian Railway is proceeding with the plan to build the largest steel mill in the Orient; proposed capital, $110.000,000. The enterprise calls for the consolidation of the Anshan Iron Mines and Steel Works, operated by the railway, with the Penchihu Colliery and Steel Works, a Sino-Japanese corporation controlled by the Okura interests of Japan. It is expected that the new mill will be able to furnish all the steel products required for extensions by the South Manchurian Railway, the Chinese Eastern and the Siberian railways in addition to the trade in China proper and the export trade to America. Most of the mill's products sent to America will pass through the port of Seattle.

New Textile Mill—The Chun Shih Cotton Mill with a capital of $100,000 has been organized by Liu Shon-yen in Hsuchow, Kiangsu. The plant will be in operation before the end of the year.

General

South Seas' Commerce—For the purpose of promoting trade with the South Sea Islands and granting export and import letters of credit, the South Seas Traders' Union has been incorporated in Japan with a capital of Y 1,000,000. While the union will strengthen general trade relations between Japan and the South Seas, it will give special attention to letters of credit issued or accepted by its members.

Financing Siberian Trade—A working agreement has been reached between the Society for Promoting Russo-Japanese Trade and the Bank of Korea. Representatives of the society have gone to the Korean capital to conclude terms with the bank. Only small sums are to be loaned a first. The method for financing the traders probably will be to discount drafts at sixty days' sight at a comparatively low rate of interest.

To Help Russia—The Japanese government will make a loan of Y 2,000,000 at low interest to finance trade with Russia, it is reported from Tokyo.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report was written, our market experienced a further decline as the result of considerable liquidation of speculative holdings, which has so far been followed by only a moderate reaction.

At this time when the country's general condition is being widely discussed and pessimism is running riot in the "Cash" market, which speculators attribute the cause for the decline in cotton, it is not improbable that the disquieting demonstration of the financial market has had the influence on the state of the market, but the principal factor for the decline lies in the fact that Bears feel confirmed in their belief that Domestic Mills have an ample supply of cotton and do not regard the outlook in the light in which some of the local Bulls were trying to place it. Under the circumstances, we cannot look for more than a weak market in the near future and would favor making moderate purchases on declines and selling on any spurt.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a decline of two to three taels, making a total decline of five to six taels during the week, due to the tightness of the money market, Some 2,000 to 3,000 bales have changed hands between dealers for outports.

Liverpool, November 2, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		12.25	Pence
„	October	11.82	„
„	January	11.60	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 3, 1921.

New York Market:—

January	18.27	Cents
May	17.91	„
July	17.46	„
Spot	18.85	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, November 3, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 488	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	„ 342	„ „
Fine Oomra, December/January	„ 426	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December	Tls.	33.00
Shanghai November/December	„	29.00
„ M-ginned, November/December	„	29.00
Taichong November/December	„	30.00

Tone of the Market:—*Weak.*

WHAT JAPAN THINKS

Thirteen thinkers of Japan tell their views on matters of grave international significance.

Premier Takashi Hara, Marquis Okuma, Vice Admiral Sato, Baron Goto, and other leaders write strong articles herein.

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The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, November 4, 1921.

American Stock

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	95.40
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	99.60
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	104
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	105½
New York City	4¼	1965	94½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			11⅜
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			9½

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: During the week there has only been a small business for Europe. Prices are still too high to interest American buyers, who are now placing their orders in Japan. The following purchases have been reported:

20	B/s	Meinchow Steam Filatures	Double Deer	13/15	1	Tls. 1007
5/8	,,	,, ,, ,,	Deer & Stork			,, 950
	,,	,, ,, ,,	Mountain & Water		1	,, 935
30	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer	13/15	1	,, 1005
30	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Horse	,,	1	,, 1005
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Rising Sun	,,	1	,, 1005
10	,,	Meinchow Rereel	Gold Swallow		1	,, 850
10	,,	,, ,,	Eight Diagram		1	,, 850
10	,,	,, ,,	Sun Phoenix		1	,, 850
22	,,	,, ,,	Coarse Size			,, 695
25	,,	Yellow Silk	Meinchow			,, 497
15	,,	,, ,,	Meinchow			,, 500
20	,,	China Steam Filature	Yuen Yuen	13/15	X. 1	,, 1060
30	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle	11/13	X. 1	,, 1080
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Gold Swallow	11/13	X. 1	,, 1010
6	,,	,, ,, ,,	Arbutus	13/15	X. 1	,, 1040
40	,,	,, ,, ,,	Loh Garden	13/15	X. 1	,, 1050
50	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer	13/18	1-2	,, 1220
20	,,	,, ,, ,,	Moon Rabbit	12/22	1	,, 1070
40	,,	Mienyang Silk	C. H.		1-2	,, 495
20	,,	Tussah Filature	Daffodil		1-2	,, 600
10	,,	,, ,,	Jack		1-2	,, 600
10	,,	,, ,,	Double Magpie		1-2	,, 600
10	,,	,, ,,	Plough		1-2	,, 600
50	,,	Tussah	Native		X. 1-2	,, 440

Shipment up to November 1, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	9855 B/s	9437 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	4279 ,,	391 ,,
White Silks	2812 ,,	3625 ,,
Yellow Silks	7651 ,,	6200 ,,
Tussahs	5191 ,,	2454 ,,

Yokohama: It is reported that there is a large demand for America, chiefly in lower grades. Shinshiu No. 1 is quoted at Yen 1600.

Japanese Report:

The Pool's Holdings.

Yokohama merchants are apprehensive as to the disposal of the Imperial Silk Co.'s holdings at any time. In this connection, one director of the company has stated that it is quite erroneous that the company is commencing the selling of its holdings as is rumored in the market. As the company was established with the purpose of stabilizing the market so it is necessary to dispose of its holdings in a way not contrary to the purpose. The directors of the company will carefully consider the standpoints of the producers, consumers and others interested in raw silk so as not to ill affect them by the selling of the company's stock. It cannot yet be announced how the company will dispose of its holdings and as soon as the time is come for their disposal, the date and method will be announced beforehand.

Shinshiu Silk.

It is reported from Okaya, a part of the Shiushiu district, that during October, the local output of raw silk amounted to 7,500 boxes. The figure is larger by 1,700 boxes than the same month of 1920, but is smaller by 1,700 boxes than the same of 1919. The total produced since June amounted to 41,200 boxes as against 48,700 boxes and 32,800 boxes for 1919 and 1920 respectively. This proportion of production is not shortening the local supply of cocoons, and there will probably no such question realized as the reelers' curtailment as is proposed in another part of the Shinshiu district.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, November 9th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 39⅜d. is ¾d. lower than last week. Our rate for T/T on London remained at 3/10d. until yesterday when it was made 3/9d. There has been a fair demand for Gold remittances, the only cover for which appears to be "Interbank" Sales for early delivery. Exports remain stagnant, and we close on the easy side for early, premium for cash having disappeared, and weak forward.

Our local stocks of silver is reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 23,434,000 an increase of Tls. 405,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,770,000 practically unchanged.
Estimated value in Tls. 39,828,000 as against Tls. 54,362,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Nov. 3	Friday Nov. 4	Sat. Nov. 5	Mon. Nov. 7	Tuesday Nov. 8	Wed. Nov 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/11.780	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/9	3/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/10¼	3/10¼	3/10¼	3/10¼	3/9¼	3/9¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/9½	3/9½
T/T India	279.830	274½	274½	279	279	274¾	279
T/T France	1,074.800	1045	1045	1045	1045	1020	1020
T/T N. Y.	76.980	75¼	75½	75½	75½	73¾	73¾
T/T H'kong	72.100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
T/T Japan	61.610	64	64	63¾	63¾	65¼	65¼
T/T Batavia	234.600	225½	225	224½	223	218½	219
T/T Straits	58.370	60½	60½	60½	60½	62	62
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/2.780	4/1	4/1	4/1	4/1	4/0	4/0
4m/s ,, D/P	—	4/1½	4/1½	4/1½	4/1¼	4/0½	4/0½
6m/s ,, ,,	4/4.030	4/2¼	4/2¼	4/2¼	4/2¼	4/1¼	4/1¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,174.800	1145	1145	1145	1145	1120	1120
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	83.980	82¼	82¼	82½	82½	80¾	80¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	83	83¼	83¼	83½	81½	81½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	40½	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	39	39⅜
	G. $. 70¾	G. $. 70	G. $. 69⅝	G. $. 69½	G $. 67⅞	G. $. closed.
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 307⁷⁰	Tls. 314⁰⁰	Tls. 317⁰⁰	Tls. 316²⁰	Tls. 316¹⁰	Tls. 319⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.775	72.025	71.8875	71.8875	71.8	71.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	9%	8%	12%	12%	10%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3 3/16 %	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3 1/16 %	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	4%	

London on Paris	T/T 54.25
London on Germany	T/T 118c
New York on London	T/T 393¾
Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/7¾
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/5⅛

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, October 24, to November 1, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; M.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.23 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Silver State, from U. S. A., October 5.

Iron Bar Croppings	Pls.	93
Iron Plates, Old	,,	254
Flour, Wheat	,,	368
Hats	,,	28

S. S. Arizona Maru, U. S. A., October 7.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 907	Pls.	3,281
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	756

S. S. Yamachiro Maru, October 18.

To New York.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	97,200

S. S. Jadden, October 15.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	243
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
To South Manchester.		
Silk Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 17	Pls.	51.27
Silk Cocoons, Domestic Pierced:		
Other Ports, Bls. 44	Pls.	133.06
To Washington.		
Carpets	Pcs.	9
To New York.		
Silk Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 87	Pls.	273.12
Other Ports Bls. 56	,,	199.53
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	13.50
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	100
,, Kiukiang	,,	84
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	2,441
Bristles	,,	155
Camphor	,,	365
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	407
Feather, Duck	,,	257
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	29
Hair, Human	Pls.	167
Hides, Buffalo	,,	302
Intestines, Pig	,,	23
Intestines, Sheep	,,	10
Oil, Camphor	,,	168
Peas, White	,,	1,680
Rhubarb	,,	76
Seed, Seasamum	,,	840
Straw Braid, White	,,	56
Walnuts in Shell	,,	840
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,005
Carpets	Pcs.	524
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	9,982
Hats, Rush	,,	125,040
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	530

S. S. Eldridge, from U. S. A., October 7.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	17,444

S. S. Grace Dollar, from U. S. A., October 8.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	2,820
Machines, Calculating	,,	1
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 9,908	Pls.	35,267
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	8
,, Tubes	,,	25
,, Manufactures of	,,	9
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	4
Milk, Evaporated	,,	519
Paints, Unclassed	,,	25
Stearin	,,	84
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,312
Files	Doz.	24
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	1,300
Varnish	,,	1,000
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 1,001	Hk. Tls.	22,022
Machinery	,,	10,978

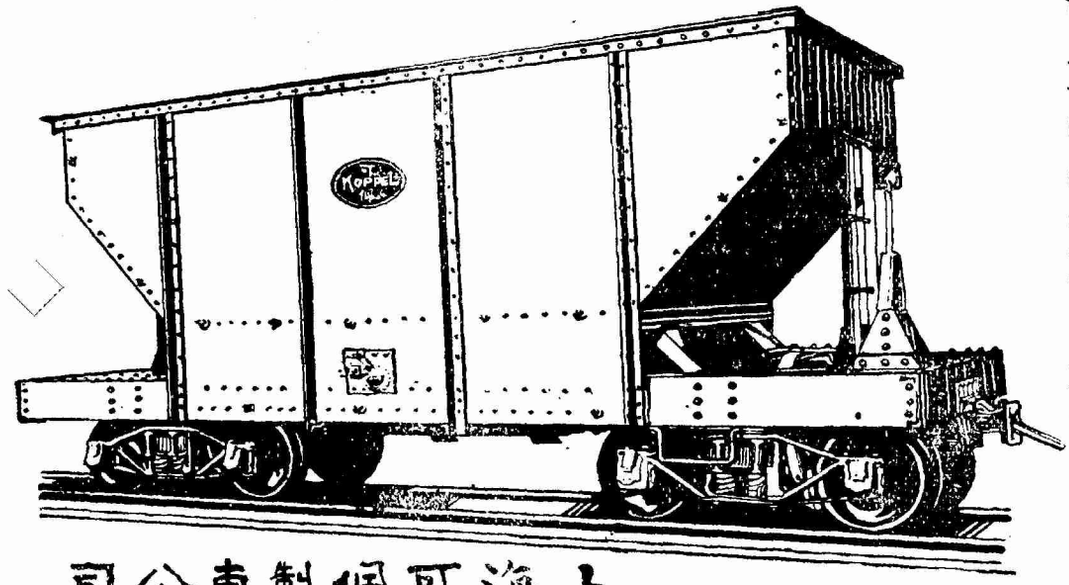
S. S. Suwa Maru, from U. S. A., October 11.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 11 lb	Pcs	10,000
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 678	Pls.	2,451
Leather, Patent, Cow	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	756

S. S. Silver State, October 24.

To Seattle.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	34.53
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	44.84
Other Ports, Bls. 9	,,	26.23
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	25
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	8
Chinaware, Fine	,,	4
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	74
Walnuts, Whole	,,	1,125
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	206
Carpets	Pcs.	12
Skins, Crosses, Kid	,,	1,895
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	200
Skins, Goat	,,	351
Skins, Kid	,,	8,432
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Oxygen Gas	Pcs.	27
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 23	Hk. Tls.	12,994
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 105	Pls.	104.78
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.29
Carpets	Pcs.	72
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.06
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	22.67
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	166
To Spokane.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	10
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	31
,, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson	,,	6
To Council Bluffs.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	31



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New Books and Publications

An Encyclopedia of China

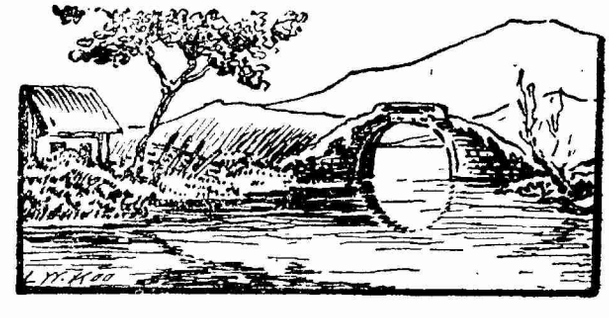
The China Year Book, 1921-22, editor by H.G.W. Woodhead, C. B. E., assisted by H. T. Montague Bell. Tientsin: Tientsin Press, Ltd.: 1921.

IN the flood of books on the subject of China and the multitudinous phases of its life and activities, there are a select few which have come to be regarded as standard works. Among these may be placed *The China Year Book*. This volume fills the place in this nation that is occupied by the *World Almanac* in the United States and *Whitaker's Almanac* in Great Britain, with the adaptations necessary in China. If anything *The China Year Book* is more comprehensive that the other two volumes in that it gives a more extended and interesting treatment to the various subjects and obtains its information largely from various experts scattered throughout the country.

An idea of the extensive use of expert opinion may be gathered from the following contributors and their sections: River Basins, W. Sheldon Ridge: Forestry, Forsythe Sherfesee; Mines and Minerals, Dr. V. K. Ting; Chinese Post Office, H. A. Reeks; China's Army, Rodney Gilbert; Education, Prof. L. K. Tao; Opium, Rev. Arthur Sowerby and Grover Clark; Grand Canal, Yang Pao-ling; Mission Statistics, Rev. Milton T. Stauffer; Revision of Lists of Factories, etc., H. H. Fox, A. Kose, J. H. Hutchinson; The Famine in North China, Dwight W. Edwards; The Motor Car in China, Don. D. Patterson; Insurance, P. Campbell; Shipping, R. A. Whitamore. Further assistance is acknowledged from: Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs; M. Picard Destelan, Co-Director General of Posts; W. F. Collins; W. R. Strickland, Officiating Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Administration; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; J. E. Baker, Adviser to the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications; A. H. Ginman, the Marconi Company; V. Peterson, Chinese Telegraph Administration; Dr. Wu Lien-teh; C. S. Liu; T. H. Yeh; Tyndall Wei; J. C. Ho; Sir W. J. Oudendijk; E. M. Gull; Ziangling Chang; A. B. Lowson; W. H. Donald.

With such an array of contributors and assistants, *The China Year Book* takes on the proportions of an encyclopedia. The work is divided into twenty-three chapters, consisting of: area and population of China; geography; geology; fauna; flora, foresty and reforestation; climate and meteorology; people and language; newspapers and periodicals; products—general, pastoral and agricultural; mines and minerals: money, weights and measures; commerce; finance; currency; the New Consortium-official documents; public justice; communications; defense-the army and navy; education; greater China; the Russian problem in China; China's war and post-war problems; river conservancy and harbor works; manufactures; opium; religions; the famine in North China; the Chinese customs tariff; the Chinese government; Who's who; miscellaneous; customs revenue and trade statistics.

For the business man, the student, the investigator the missionary, and the seeker for information, in or out of the nation of China, the year book makes a reference work of inestimable value. The indexing is comprehensive and the treatment brief enough to be quickly obtained and accurate enough to be authoritative. Few phases of any activity within the nation are left untouched and the volume as a whole is a tribute to the painstaking labor of its editors and compilers. Mr. Woodhead is a recognized authority on things Chinese and as editor of *The Peking and Tientsin Times* has gained a most enviable reputation both in China and abroad.



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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University.

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Lord Northcliffe's Views

Read the editorial, p.437-8.

Lord Northcliffe is the most prominent English journalist of today, and though not in any official governmental position he has perhaps more influence than any other one man in moulding public opinion in England.

Questions. 1. Where did Lord Northcliffe give out this statement 2. What does he assert to be the chief question to come before the Washington Conference, as far as Japan, Great Britain and the United States are concerned? 3. What reason does he give for this view? 4. Is it your understanding of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that it is "a very definite arrangement for the control of China"? 5. Do you agree with the general spirit of Lord Northcliffe's views?

2. China and Disarmament

Read the article p.442-443.

Which of the following statements is the more correct? (a) The question of disarmament is vitally related to the question of settling Pacific problems. (b) The question of disarmament has very little to do with the settlement of Pacific problems. Give reasons for your answer.

3. Citizen Krasnoschekoff

This article is on pp.443-447. Before reading it, review the questions on p.488 of this number, based on the article of last week. The Partisans, referred to here, were the Siberian communists who wished a soviet as opposed to a republican form of government.

Questions. 1. Why did Krasnoschekoff, himself a communist, not attempt to set up a communistic government in Siberia? (p.444, 1st col.). 2. What agreement did he make with the Russian Soviet government? 3. Did he meet with opposition among the Siberians? 4. What is a buffer state? 5. When did the Far Eastern Republic come into existence? Where? Find Verkhne Udinsk on the map, p. iv of this *Review*. 6. Who was elected President of the republic. 7. What opposition has the republic had to contend against? 8. What is your impression of Krasnoschekoff as a man and as a politician? 9. Does the Far Eastern Republic seem to you to deserve the recognition and encouragement of other nations?

4. The Open Door is the Monroe Doctrine

Read the article, p.440-441.

Questions 1. The writer remarks that America has as a nation developed but two world policies. What are they? 2 What is the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine as stated by former Secretary Lansing? 3. Do you agree in defining the Open Door as the same thing.

4. How is a monopolistic contract contrary to the principle of the Open Door? 5 Did you realize how large a part of the business and industry in the Philippines was in the hands of Chinese? What statement is made here regarding this fact?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. China's Financial Crisis

Read the article p. 438-9. Also the editorial p. 438.

Questions. 1. What are the circumstance of the present financial crisis in the affairs of the Peking government? 2. What has happened in the case of the American loan? 3. Has this been a political loan? 4. What difficulties have arisen regarding the loans by which the Ministry of Finance has become indebted to Chinese bankers and holders of domestic bonds? 5. What is China's present foreign debt? Her domestic debt? 6. To which creditor does she owe most? 7. Will these matters be an important issue at the Washington Conference? 8. The writer's conclusion is rather startling. Do you think it is not justified?

2. National Citizens' Diplomatic Conference.

Read the Comments, p. 447-8.

Questions. 1. What is this conference, how did it originate, and what is its purpose? 2. How does it intend to accomplish its purpose? 3. What argument is given for the denial of Japan's claims in regard to Shantung? 4. Is the Chinese press supporting this conference? Do you have reason to think that it will accomplish good?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Progress in Industry.

Read the items under this heading to be found on pp. 481-3.

Questions: *Shanghai.* 1. Do you know when and where concrete ships were first attempted? Were they successful? 2. Is the use of milk increasing in the Chinese household? 3. What is the relation between the old fashioned Chinese drug shop and the shop that sells drugs and chemicals imported from the West? Are the new and the old carried on in the same shop?

China. 1. What is musk and what are its chief uses in China and in the West? 2. What is camphor? Can it be procured without the destruction of the trees? What steps must be taken to make the camphor industry a permanent one? In which provinces is camphor produced? 3. What is the duty of a commercial attache? What do you think of the proposal that China send commercial attaches to China's and legations abroad? 4. Do you believe that Chihli province can become a great producer of silk?

General. 1. What are the reasons given by Dr. Wellington Koo for the success of American trade in China? Do you think that these are the chief ones? 2. Where is Russian Turkestan? How do you explain the fact that no imports into the country are reported for the year 1920. 3. What are the chief industries of Korea?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 7, 1921, Cause No. 1522, U. S. v. Hiltner; plea of guilty.

" 7, " " " 1521, U. S. v. Phillips; testimony taken of sikh police.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 8, 1921, Cause No. 1522, U. S. v. Hiltner; dismissal.

" 8, " " " 1521, U. S. v. Phillips; dismissal.

HSIEN NIEH NEW WORLD CO. et al., PLAINTIFFS. v. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, DEFENDANT

(*Continued from last week*)

It will be seen that those portions of the petition already quoted set forth many other grounds of relief than duress. They allege the execution by the directors of a power of attorney which contravenes regulations recited in an exhibit; the execution of an unauthorized and fraudulent mortgage and contract, the latter containing the unlawful condtion [5] that a certain person "should continue to be the managing director;" the unlawful and wrongful entry of the premises; the execution of a pretended compromise without consideration; the wasteful conduct of the business, etc. All of these averments are admitted by the demurrer;[6] for with the attached exhibits containing the details of each transaction we do not think they can be treated as conclusions of law. Besides, as stated in the work [7] cited by counsel, where "such defect can be reached by a motion to make more specific the objection cannot be taken by demurrer."

Now it would seem quite arbitrary to hold that none of these averments thus admitted entitle plaintiff to any relief. It may be that the precise relief prayed for is not justified but a demurrer does not reach the prayer.[8] If this cause of action states a ground for any relief, (and we cannot say that it does not) the Court must award it regardless of what the prayer may be.

In the second cause of action it is alleged that defendant caused the municipal licenses for defendant's business to be issued in the name of defendant's agents who then

> "with the deliberate and malicious intent to injure and damage the business of Plaintiffs, surrendered said licenses by reason whereof, and due to the depredations and defective and illegal construction committed and placed upon the said premises as hereinbefore alleged, Plaintiffs' said place of business was closed by order of the Municipal authorities of Shanghai and still remains closed, to the damage of Plaintiffs in the sum of Tls. 2,000.00 per day from the 10th day of May, 1921." (Par. 2, p. 8).

It is claimed that defendant and its agents were here acting under the authority of the contracts already mentioned. But these contracts are alleged and admitted by the demurrer to be either *ultra vires* or without consideration. Besides the surrender is alleged to have been "with the deliberate and malicious intent to injure," etc. We do not think in the face of this averment that we could hold the second cause of action insufficient for any relief.

The third cause of action alleges the commencement of certain actions by defendant against plaintiff

5. Ying Niang Tsze v. Andrews & George, 1 Extratorriterial Cases 725, 730.
6. Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher, 2 Extraterritorial Cases———.
7. 21 Ruling Case Law, 442.
8. Encyc. of Pleadings & Practice, VI., 350.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 2, 1921, Cause No. 1521, U. S. v. Phillips; complaint.

" 2, " " " 1522, U. S. v. Hiltner; complaint.

" 3, " " " 1523, Danner. v. Danner; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 3, " " " 1339, Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc. v. Roy W. Gilmore; answer.

" 5, " " " 1524, U. S. v. Timm; affidavit; warrant issued.

" 7, " " " 1525, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Tenney; petition; affidavit.

" 8, " " " 1525, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Tenney; summons to answer issued.

" 8, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.; answer.

" 8, " " " 1526, U. S. v. Fair; affidavit; writ issued.

" 8, " " " 1527, Darling v. Fox Film Corp.; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 8, " " " 1482, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxi Cab Co.; inventory.

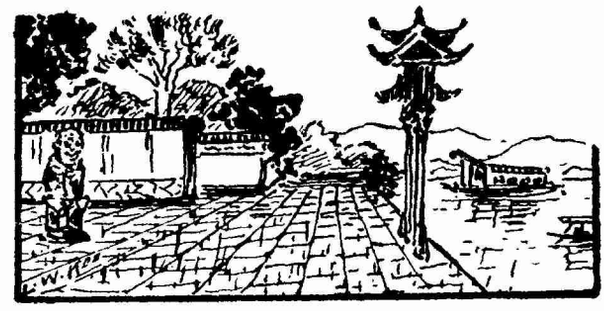
in the International Mixed Court in which the allegations "were known to be false and untrue" and "were filed with the deliberate and malicious intent of injuring and damaging plaintiffs", etc. There is no averment that those actions have ever been terminated and the rule is that a malicious prosecution is not actionable until judgment has been rendered. [9] There is indeed an exception

> "where the proceedings complained of were *ex parte* and plaintiff had no opportunity of being heard, as in cases of malicious attachment." [10]

But it is not claimed that any such were the circumstances here.

The demurrer, as to the third cause of action, is accordingly sustained but is overruled as to the first and second causes and defendant is given ten days to answer them.

9. Cyc. XXVI, 55, 56.
10. Id. 57.



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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from July 1 to July 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train Kilts. run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Kilts.	Kilts.	%
Peking-Hankow	135171	415942	567	551680	62312	.....	12263519	.....	1110872	-9.06	3574550	111313	.....	3.11
Peking-Mukden	234697	364453	1189	600339	25087	.....	14104505	2335665	.....	16.56	4714938	777368	.....	16.48
Tientsin-Pukow	153188	276692	4248	434128	46202	.....	8907307	673833	.....	7.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	28898	86262	6804	121964	.....	21413	2646832	.....	622336	-23.51	961730	150460	.....	15.64
Shanghai-Nanking	124168	69730	4430	198328	40315	.....	3621378	401803	.....	11.20	1328153	50683	.....	3.81
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	63918	24963	698	89579	3089	.....	1732520	128365	.....	7.41	683771	2576	.....	0.38
Cheng-Tai	14538	59189	135	73862	.....	49675	1652750	.....	747337	-45.23	568006	.....	101220	-17.82
Canton-Kowloon	28189	3478	700	32367	4601	.....	680708	123759	.....	18.18	226724	.....	1985	-0.87
Kirin-Changchun	15734	50035	182	65951	14267	.....	1461186	230473	.....	15.77	331979	14502	.....	-4.37
Taokow-Chinghua	4415	20071	401	24887	.....	14330	474909	.....	87166	-18.35	191383	.....	9002	-4.70
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1168	8187	.....	9355	9079	.....	157117	.....	108330	-68.95	63994	.....	66040	-103.19
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1054	139	436	1629	1342	1954	25204	16219	.....	64.36	20775	17745	.....	85.43
Kaifeng-Honan	18814	18039	441	37294	.....	.....	943554	92565	.....	9.81	268573	25889	.....	9.64
Wuchang-Changsha	12834	25805	.....	38639	34850	.....	804620	46293	.....	5.75	412933	142992	.....	34.63
Ssu-Tao	4871	12050	39	16960	89	.....	413786	.....	37738	-9.12	96526	.....	5220	-5.41
TOTAL	841657	1435035	20270	2296962	153861	.....	49889895	1335196	.....	2.67	13444035	1111067	.....	8.25

C. C. WANG

Director of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications